

**FBI****DAILY REPORT**  
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ORIGINAL

## ASIA & PACIFIC

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE



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## ASEAN-JAPAN TALKS TO FOLLOW ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK281425Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda has asked Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyankun to make preparations for the ASEAN-Japan meeting as soon as possible.

A diplomatic official in Bangkok said that discussions on cooperation between ASEAN and Japan will be held after the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Pattaya, Thailand, from 14 to 16 June.

Thailand is the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

## DRUG CONTROL OFFICIALS FROM JAPAN, ROK, HONG KONG MEET

OW191305Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Apr (KYODO)--Drug control officials from Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong Wednesday opened their first meeting here to cooperate closely in rooting out drug smuggling. The 3-day meeting at the Health and Welfare Ministry is designed to smooth investigation procedures by establishing a more cooperative system among the investigators from the three countries. Participants at the meeting include officials of the Japanese Health and Welfare, Justice and Finance Ministries, the National Police Agency and the Maritime Safety Agency, and their counterparts from South Korea and Hong Kong.

Tetsuo Nakano, director of the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry's Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, stressed the importance of establishing a cooperative system among the three neighboring countries for exchange of information and a prompt and effective investigation into drug-related cases.

The South Korean participants said that their country has tough anti-narcotics laws and offenders would face severe punishment including death penalty.

The Hong Kong officials complained of their difficulty in controlling illegal trade of most narcotics in their country as smugglers use ships and planes to pursue their drug trade.

On Thursday and Friday the three countries will exchange views on drug smuggling cases and discuss measures for tighter control and reciprocal dispatch of drug control officials.

## Close Cooperation Agreed

OW211431Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--Narcotics control officials of Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong agreed to cooperate closely to stamp out drug smuggling at a 3-day meeting ended here Friday. The agreement opened the way for Japanese officials to take quick action in drug smuggling cases, arising with frequency in recent years, a Health and Welfare Ministry spokesman said.

In more than 80 percent of the smuggling cases detected so far in Japan, smuggling rings in Hong Kong and South Korea were known to have been involved. Investigations concerning the smuggling rings, however, had been made only through diplomatic channels or the international criminal police organization (INTERPOL), he said.

## SONODA SAYS FUKUDA-CARTER TALKS 'SMOOTH, PRODUCTIVE'

OWO41249Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] New York, 3 May (KYODO)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Wednesday the summit talks between Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and President Jimmy Carter went very smoothly and were more productive than he had expected.

Sonoda, who arrived here with Fukuda and his entourage Wednesday evening from Washington, told KYODO he felt there was no hitch in the talks because the world trend is toward mutual cooperation. The foreign minister said another reason why the talks were smooth was that the United States needed the cooperation of friendly nations, particularly Japan.

He said Fukuda told Carter that because of the Japanese Constitution, Japan would not be able to provide military security to Burma and Southeast Asian nations, but otherwise would fulfil its obligation to these Asian nations. He said he sensed that the United States had no less interest in Asia than before and was working out a future policy toward Asia.

Fukuda explained to Carter the Japan-China relations and told him Japan would not change its policy toward its Asian neighbor, Sonoda said. According to Sonoda, Carter told Fukuda he wished the Japanese prime minister success in the latter's effort to promote better relations with China.

This contrasted with what the U.S. President told Fukuda at the Japan-U.S. summit a year ago. At that time, Carter merely said he did not object to Japan concluding a treaty with China.

When Fukuda referred to mediation between South and North Korea, Carter said the United States would not mediate unless South Korea agreed to it, the foreign minister explained. Carter also told Fukuda the United States planned to strengthen its air force in South Korea and provide more arms to that country following withdrawal of American ground troops, Sonoda told KYODO.

Asked whether Carter brought up the subject of Japan increasing its share of the defense funds, Sonoda said no mention was made of it, either by the U.S. President or congressmen.

When Fukuda invited Carter to visit Japan, the President said he wanted to make the visit at an early opportunity but asked Fukuda not to decide on the timing of the visit, Sonoda said.

## AKAHATA CALLS BRZEZINSKI ASIA SPEECH 'HIGHHANDED'

OWO41027Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 29 Apr 78 p 6 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Presidential Assistant Brzezinski's Speech"]

[Text] The Carter administration has persistently asked Japan to expand its "role" in the "tripartite alliance" comprising the United States, West Europe and Japan, to which the United States attaches importance in its overall global strategy. The "Japan-U.S. Joint statement" issued in March 1977, Secretary of State Vance's speech last June on America's Asian policy, the U.S. defense report for fiscal 1979 and Defense Secretary Brown's speech outlining America's East Asian military policy all stressed the need for Japan to play a greater role and the importance of Japan-U.S. relations.

Thus, presidential assistant Brzezinski's speech, which may be regarded as a summation of all the others mentioned, quite clearly calls upon Japan to "cooperate" with the United States in all fields, including the political, economic and military. Brzezinski delivered his speech to clarify the U.S. position prior to the Japan-U.S. summit talks (scheduled for 3 May) and his own visit to Japan (on 23 May).

In his speech Brzezinski described Japanese-U.S. relations as "a vital foundation for the successful pursuit of America's wider objectives in the world" and called upon Japan to "define a wider vision of its role in the world."

In this connection, Brzezinski stressed the importance of the Japan-U.S. security arrangement and reiterated the U.S. determination to maintain it. He went so far as to assert that for Japan, the U.S.-Japan security treaty not only signifies strategic protection, but also affords it a firm foundation on which to develop its diplomacy.

Since last fall the Carter administration has vigorously pressed for the appreciation of the yen, and during the Japan-U.S. trade talks this past January again brought strong pressure to bear upon Japan in pleading for the elimination of the trade imbalance.

Presidential assistant Brzezinski pressed Japan to "structurally adjust" its economy instead of seeking "export-oriented growth." This means that the United States is pressing Japan to expand its domestic markets, increase its imports and augment its investments in developing countries and its contributions to international monetary organizations so that it can better cooperate with the United States in the latter's global economic strategy.

In the military field, Brzezinski said the United States will maintain a "strong military presence" in the Pacific area despite its planned withdrawal of ground troops from South Korea. To bolster his claim, he cited the strengthening of the South Korean armed forces and the qualitative improvement in the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. Air Force. At the same time, he favorably noted the Japanese Self-Defense Forces' increased capability and the progress in Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.

In the area of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, Japan is required to share a greater burden in the area of conventional warfare and cover maintenance costs for U.S. bases in Japan. This means that Japan's share of the defense burden will increase in terms of both money and functions.

The tone of Brzezinski's speech was highhanded and clearly indicated the attitude the U.S. side will adopt in the coming Japan-U.S. summit talks.

#### BRIEFS

PAKISTANI TEXTILE MISSION--Tokyo, 24 Apr--A six-man Pakistani textile delegation, led by Mustafa Gokal, adviser to chief martial law administrator for ports, shipping and export promotion, arrived in Tokyo 24 April for a 5-day visit. During their stay in Japan, the mission members plan to meet with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda; Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry; and Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga, as well as leaders of the Japan Spinners Association and private firms. They are due to leave for Osaka 26 April for a 2-day visit. During their stay in Osaka, the mission members are scheduled to meet with members of the Japanese Textile Importers Association and other organizations and visit the currently held Osaka International Trade Fair.  
[Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW]

## FOREIGN MEDIA LIES DECEIT IN U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK040650Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Imperialists' Deceptiveness Which Is Being More Nakedly Exposed"]

[Text] These days the U.S. imperialists are more nakedly exposing their unchanged dark intent to permanently stay on in South Korea under the slogan of withdrawal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: For the independent solution of Korea's reunification without foreign interference, the U.S. armed forces must first of all withdraw from South Korea. So taught the great leader.

As reported, on 21 April U.S. President Carter made a special statement to announce that he had changed his pledge to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea and that he would pull out only one combat battalion of the three scheduled to be withdrawn by the end of this year. On 22 April, the U.S. House Armed Services Committee investigation subcommittee adopted a report saying that the bulk of U.S. ground troops must remain in South Korea until there is a measure for peaceful solution between the North and the South. Following this, the U.S. Armed Services Committee passed an amendment opposing the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists, who were compelled by the voices of all Korean and world peace-loving peoples demanding a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea to announce a troop withdrawal, actually do not want to withdraw from South Korea and that this announcement was nothing but a deceitful trick to soothe domestic and international opinion. They are clamoring that the continued presence of their troops in South Korea is the most important factor for maintaining a so-called appropriate balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula and for halting the outbreak of a new war. This is sophistry to justify their maneuver for forcible occupation of South Korea.

In fact, the basic reason that peace is constantly threatened, that the nation's peaceful reunification has not been achieved, that the political situation is tense and a new war provocation threat is growing day by day in Korea, is completely attributable to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are forcibly occupying South Korea and are maneuvering for division and aggression.

Today the U.S. imperialists, babbling about reexamination or amendment of the troop withdrawal plan, are reinforcing their military forces, are greatly increasing military aid for the South Korean puppet clique and are frequently launching war exercise rackets. Carter, in his special statement, said that he will not change the plan to reinforce the U.S. Air Force in South Korea. Besides this, the U.S. imperialists are going to establish a South Korea-U.S. joint command within this year and, through this command are going to develop and strengthen the so-called operational command system, for the purpose of coping with any contingency on the Korean Peninsula. They are also accelerating organization of a mobile strike force that could be immediately mobilized in case of the outbreak of war on the Korean Peninsula.

Last March they launched the largest-scale military exercise in South Korea since the Korean armistice--a South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise. Following this joint military exercise a few days ago they launched a South Korea-U.S. joint river-crossing operation exercise near the Yimjin-kang river. The real actions of the U.S. imperialists reveal that the withdrawal from South Korea which they are babbling about involves nothing but a strategic redeployment of the U.S. armed forces to increase their readiness and reinforce their strength.

Such a two-faced policy, in which the deeds contradict the words, which the U.S. imperialists are launching under the slogan of troop withdrawal, proves that they are clinging to the policy of strength, consistently pursuing the criminal aims of plotting to fabricate two Koreas and grasping South Korea as a colonial military base, and of igniting an aggressive war against our republic.

The PRC paper PEOPLE'S DAILY, in its 30 April issue carried an NCNA reporter's commentary titled: A Deceitful Plan for Troop Withdrawal From South Korea. The paper, mentioning that Carter, in his special statement, had announced a change in the withdrawal of the ground troops from South Korea, pointed out that the troop withdrawal plan was only aimed at soothing world opinion, which demands the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and at providing an excuse for taking compensatory measures.

Saying that the withdrawal of one battalion of U.S. ground forces from South Korea is like a grain of sand on the beach, the newspaper revealed that in compensation for withdrawing personnel, the United States this year plans to increase its air strength in South Korea by 20 percent and to provide the South Korean puppets with a huge sum in military assistance and a great quantity of modern weapons to strengthen their war capacity. The newspaper also said the measure the United States has taken in connection with its troop withdrawal plan, which has not yet been implemented, will aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and deepen the North-South division and confrontation, thus aiding its "two Koreas" plot.

TASS, which carried a commentator's article disclosing the deceptiveness of the so-called U.S. troop withdrawal plan, noted that the United States has virtually annulled the plan it announced on withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea. The Soviet news agency said that the withdrawal of only one battalion from South Korea would be like a drop in the sea in view of the fact that the number of U.S. ground troops in South Korea stands at more than 32,000.

In conclusion, the news agency, noting that U.S. military circles are stubbornly opposed to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, emphasized that it is obvious that the continuing presence of U.S. troops in South Korea will accelerate the militarization of South Korea and could strain the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, the second session of the International Liaison Committee supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, which was held in France, adopted a white paper denouncing the splittist schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.



The white paper said that the U.S. troop withdrawal plan seeks nothing but a change in U.S. military units for strategic purposes, thus bringing about no essential change in the policy of military occupation of South Korea.

There is no reason whatsoever for U.S. troops to remain in South Korea. The United States should not act in opposition to the trend of the times but should withdraw all its troops and lethal weapons from South Korea without delay in accordance with the UN resolution and the demand of the peoples of the world.

#### PRC TRADE DELEGATION LED BY CHENG TO-PIN DEPARTS

SK040427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Cheng To-pin, vice minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang on 3 May by train, after a visit to our country. It was seen off at the Pyongyang railway station by Kim Sok-chin and other personages concerned and staffers of the Chinese embassy here.

#### SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RENE ARRIVES 4 MAY

SK040420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A government delegation headed by His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, arrived in Pyongyang on 4 May by special plane for an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport and warmly met his excellency President France Albert Rene. The great leader firmly shook hands with his excellency President Rene as he alighted from the plane.

A ground welcome function was held at the airport in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles. Amid the rising cheers of thousands of welcomers present at the airport the guests got into a car and headed for the city. They were accorded enthusiastic welcome by hundreds of thousands of citizens along the streets.

#### KANG DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOGO AFTER PRC, OTHER STOPS

SK040450Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by vice-president Kang Yang-uk arrived in Lome on 30 April for a visit to the Republic of Togo, according to a report. Set up with due respect at the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo. The delegation was met at the airport by Edem Kodjo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Kwaovi Benyi Johnson, minister of information; the chief of the presidential office; the director of the secretariat, and the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, its department directors and foreign ambassadors to Togo.

A function welcoming the delegation was held at the airport. The national anthems of our country and Togo were played. Vice-president Kang Yang-uk, in company with minister Edem Kodjo, reviewed a guard of honour.

On the way to Lome, the delegation stopped over in Peking and Urumchi of China, Karachi of Pakistan and the capitals of Democratic Yemen, the Sudan and Chad. It was met and seen off by leading functionaries of these countries and foreign diplomatic envoys there. Vice President Kang Yang-uk reviewed guards of honour at Aden, Khartoum and Ndjamena airports.

## KIM HYONG-UK REVEALS KCIA ROLE IN KIDNAP CASE

OW031109Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, now in exile in the United States met a Japanese reporter on 27 April and exposed again the crime of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique: spiriting Kim Tae-chung from Tokyo to Seoul, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

He said: "There is only one organisation in South Korea that is capable of working out a plan to kidnap an opposition figure in a foreign land and carry it into practice in broad daylight, ignoring its sovereignty. It is the Central Intelligence Agency." He stated that the seven "CIA" agents including Kim Tong-un involved in the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung had been adopted, appointed, trained and sent to Japan by him when he was the puppet CIA director.

Confessing that he was the "ringleader" of the "kidnapping operation" staged against compatriots in West Germany in 1967, Kim Hyong-uk remarked: "In the eyes of this 'ringleader' the Kim Tae-chung case is evidently a work of the CIA." He said that after the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case, he crossed to Japan and met his former subordinates who had been involved in the crime and heard from them the details of the case. Kim Chae-kwon, the field commander of the Kim Tae-chung kidnapping, called on him at his home in New Jersey, the United States, and told him about the criminal abduction, declared Kim Hyong-uk.

It is Kishi, ex-prime minister of Japan, who acted the main part in veiling the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case in a mist, under the pretext of "political settlement," he said. He reaffirmed his readiness to testify at the Japanese Diet if the Japanese side showed the intention to "reinstate Kim Tae-chung to his original status" and "truly solve the question."

## NODONG SINMUN SCORES SEOUL LAW DAY CEREMONIES

OW031615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--If freedom and rights are to be ensured to the people in South Korea, the "yusin constitution" and all other fascist evil laws should be repealed and the repressive organs be abolished and the Pak Chong-hui clique of truculent fascists be forced to step down from "power." So says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary flaying the shameless sophistry let out by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang at a "ceremony commemorating the Day of Law" in Seoul on May 1 to cover up its bestial violation of human rights.

The commentary goes on: At the "ceremony" the puppet prime minister blustered that the "law" in South Korea is instituted by "the people's agreement and that the people's freedom, national interests and people's wellbeing can be expected only by abiding by the law." He cried for achieving "social stability" and "national consensus" under the "law." This is a most shameless talk insulting the people.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique is preaching that people who are a target of "legal" sanctions should cultivate a "law-abiding spirit" and observe the "legal order," the commentary says: This means ordering the people to blindly obey the draconic law and reveals its intention to harshly crack down upon them on the strength of the fascist evil laws.



When it clamours about "social stability" the Pak Cong-hui clique intends to maintain the puppet regime indefinitely and satisfy its lust for power, and its talk about "national consensus" is designed to perpetuate the treacherous and bestial fascist rule by blind-folding the eyes, gagging the mouths and stuffing the ears of the people at the point of the bayonet.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary also denounces the outburst of the puppet prime minister.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

SK040710Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 2 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May commentary: "We Should Make a Breakthrough for the People by Implementing the Policy for a Political Consultative Conference"]

[Text] It is the consistent policy for our party and the government of the republic to link the efforts of the patriotic peoples in the North and South to destroy the barrier dividing them and forge a path toward solution of the fatherland reunification question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our stand is to reunify the country through unifying all the people, transcending different systems and beliefs. If all the people do not unite and reunify the fatherland, a homogenous people will be divided forever.

Today when the maneuvers by U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, to obstruct our country's reunification and thus fabricate two Koreas have been increasingly heightened and the national disaster caused by the nation's division has reached an unbearable point, it is necessary for the destiny of the people to reject the internal and external splittists' maneuvers and blaze the trail toward reunification of the fatherland.

With the divided fatherland reunified, our people will be able to extricate themselves from the suffering of division and attain prosperity nationwide as a homogenous people. In order to reunify the fatherland, all the patriotic people in the North and South should join efforts, transcending ideologies and ideals and should take nation-saving measures to eliminate obstacles hampering reunification. Our repeated proposals for the convening of a North-South political consultative conference composed of representatives of various political parties, social organizations and people from all strata in the North and South who oppose division and desire reunification, to overcome difficulties and accelerate the reunification cause reflects such a national requirement.

Fatherland reunification is a national task which should be fulfilled by our people themselves. No matter how difficult and complicated this task may be, it reflects a noble, inevitable national desire. To this end, there is no way other than convening the patriotic forces of the North and South so as to take nation-saving measures. Since fatherland reunification is very important to the destiny of the people, this matter will be smoothly settled only when a united political consultative conference is convened to reflect the democratic desire of the people of the North and South.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which dreads the country's reunification most of all, tries to prevent the patriotic forces of the North and South from joining hands. This is a sophistry designed to deepen division. It is a failure on their part in not realizing that our country's lack of reunification is attributable not to differences in system and ideology, but to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys toward division.

Those who oppose division and desire reunification can sit together and hold a consultative conference. If they hold a consultative conference, they can achieve an agreement of views and can create a common national milestone. The historic lesson of the joint conference of 56 political parties and social organizations of the North and South held in Pyongyang in April 1948 proves this well. The April North-South joint meeting was convened to determine measures to ensure national salvation in overcoming national difficulties created by the maneuvers of U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to fabricate the puppet regime by holding the ruinous independent election in South Korea and thus to legalize the North-South division.

Although representatives from every sector and strata with different political views, including personages from our parties, participated in the April North-South joint meeting, they arrived at the complete agreement that the North and South should combine their strength to establish a perfectly independent nation by opposing the division and subjection. The April North-South joint meeting showed that the cohesion of our people [word indistinct], that the democratic forces of the North and South, if brought together can provide the common measures of national salvation and easily overcome any obstacle confronting our people and country.

The joint meeting showed that difference in political view would not be an obstacle to joining efforts by the North and the South in safeguarding the common national interest, and that there is no other way than letting the North and the South sit together for taking joint nation-saving measures to solve problems concerning the people's fate. This demonstrates the justness and vitality of the policy for a broad North-South consultative conference.

The proposed North-South political consultative meeting, like the North-South consultative meeting of the past, could become a great historic event in overcoming the difficulties looming ahead of our country today and in making a breakthrough for the people. Should the North-South consultative political conference be convened, representatives of the North and the South will discuss a series of matters to dispel the distrust and misunderstanding that have been created between the North and the South due to division, to achieve national unity, to basically improve and develop relations between the North and the South, to cement severed national ties and to pioneer the path toward fatherland reunification. To this end, they will also take appropriate nation-saving measures.

In order to start contacts and consultation between the divided North and South, we should convene a national conference to help the people unanimously discuss the reunification problem in an open manner, to seek ways to solve the problem and to guarantee active participation by the people in the work of accelerating the reunification cause.

The elimination of the tyrannical system which has suppressed the people's desire for reunification is a prerequisite for unity and consultation. The yusin system obstructing the people's democratic advance in South Korea should be abrogated. The tyrannical decrees, including the emergency decrees and other evil laws, such as the anti-communist and security laws, which have oppressed the people, should also be repealed in South Korea. Freedom of the press, publication, assembly, organization, ideology and political activities should be guaranteed. All political criminals, including those patriots who have been unfairly arrested and imprisoned, should unconditionally and immediately be released.

The North-South political consultative conference can be convened only through an active struggle against the domestic and international splittists who oppose the country's reunification. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has spread the theory about reunification not being possible and about the advantages of division in an attempt to hamper reunification and perpetuate division by following foreign forces. It has kicked up anti-communist rows, fanned enmity and confrontation between the North and the South, heightened tension by stirring up war enthusiasm and randomly arrested, tried and cruelly executed the patriotic people who demanded fatherland reunification.

We cannot make a breakthrough for the people without a struggle against nation-selling treacherous forces. We cannot successfully wage a struggle against foreign aggressors without a struggle against the nation-selling treacherous forces which have invited these foreign forces. A struggle against the nation-selling treacherous forces to convene a united political consultative conference is inevitable. Success or failure in the struggle for contacts and consultation between the South and North and for fatherland reunification depends on the unity of the patriotic forces of the North and South. Our people will never tolerate the national disaster forced upon them by the splittists. We should pioneer the path toward fatherland reunification ourselves, with chuche strength, eliminating the obstacles hampering reunification, and should rise to the cause of reunification to safeguard our fatherland.

The nation-saving proposals we have advanced so far are designed to basically improve and develop relations between the North and the South through contacts and consultation and to develop peaceful conditions for fatherland reunification. Our proposals are just and have won active support and sympathy from the people of the North and the South and from figures of broad economic and social circles.

The North-South political consultative conference should be convened at the earliest possible date. If all the patriotic forces of the North and the South join efforts for the people's common cause, this will, without doubt, serve as an historical, mighty motive power in smashing the barriers existing between the North and the South and in accelerating reunification.

#### BRIEFS

SOHYO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Apr--A delegation of political section chiefs of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Yasuo Maruyama, deputy chairman of Sohyo and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions, arrived in Pyongyang on April 29 by plane. It was met at the airport by Mun Pyong-nok and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK]

SARIWON CITY DEVELOPMENT--Pyongyang, 27 Apr--Sariwon, which is the southern gateway to Pyongyang, has completely changed its appearance. Modern high-rise apartment houses are standing along the well-planned streets on both sides of the canal with many richly verdant parks and green spaces. It has 7 colleges including medical, normal, geological and agricultural colleges, more than 30 schools of different levels, and upwards of 150 nurseries and kindergartens which are well harmonized with the natural scenery of the city. New industrial districts have taken shape and abundant supply centers have been laid out. Along with a number of heavy industrial enterprises, 25 modern central light-industrial factories, including the Sariwon textile mill, the Sariwon knitwear mill, the Sariwon corn starch factory and the Sariwon tobacco factory, and 36 locally-run industrial factories have made their appearance. Now the city produces in 4 hours the same amount of manufactured goods as it turned out in the whole year of 1964. During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, Sariwon will be turned into a more modernized city of culture. In 1984, its output of manufactured goods will again jump 2.3 times the 1977 figure. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS--Pyongyang, 26 Apr--The state will disburse 15 percent more capital construction funds this year than last year for the educational domain, plus a large amount of funds for educational work. Last year, too, the state markedly raised educational appropriations, with the result that more than 450 schools of all levels, including 4 colleges, were built, educational facilities were expanded still further, and another stride was taken in the work of popular education and the training of cadres. Now our country has 155 institutions of higher learning and nearly 10,000 schools of different levels. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

TRACTOR PRODUCTION--Pyongyang, 29 Apr--The tractor factories of Korea have sharply boosted production of late. The Kumsong tractor plant doubled its daily tractor production in April compared to the previous month. The flames of the increased production drive are raging at the Chungsong-ho and September 25 tractor plants. The former has reinforced the production processes by manufacturing many single-purpose machines for itself and increased the processing and assembling speed in tractor production 1.5 to 2 times by introducing more than 90 proposals of technical innovation into production. Thanks to the energetic endeavours of the tractor producers of the country, 45,000 tractors will be produced in 1984. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

MACHINE-BUILDING BASE--Sinuiju, 28 Apr--North Pyongan Province has developed into a powerful machine-building base. A host of machine-building plants, big and small, have made their appearance in the province, among them the giant modernly furnished Rakwon machine plant, the Pukjung machine plant and the August 8 plant. These plants distributed all over the province produce a great many machines needed very much in various branches of the national economy such as machine tools, excavators, sinker drills, rock drills, electric cars, loading machines and diesel engines. During the Second 7-Year Plan period, the machine-building plants in the province will play a big role in beating the 5-million-ton target of machine production envisaged in the plan by reconstructing and expanding themselves and steadily readjusting and reinforcing their production processes. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1609 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

**HERALD SEES U.S. OPINION GAP ON TROOP PULLOUT**

SK040015Y Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD English 4 May 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: Opinion Gap on Pullout]

[Text] A difference of views seems to persist between the U.S. military chiefs and political decision-makers on the advisability of pulling out American combat forces from Korea before providing compensatory aid. A recent hearing held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee disclosed in essence that President Jimmy Carter overruled the joint chiefs in deciding to withdraw American troops from Korea before such assistance. This opinion gap is not too unnatural when it is assumed that civilian defense policy-makers and senior military officers may have established their opinions on different assessment criteria or standpoints.

Gen. David Jones, acting chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Senate committee that "our overall recommendation was not to pull out any battalions without compensatory measures." This statement displays the profound concern U.S. military leaders have about the impact of the precompensation pullout on the military balance in the Korean Peninsula. On the contrary, the U.S. administration's decision to begin withdrawing its ground troops from Korea before providing compensatory aid, although the first increment pullout scale has been trimmed, appears to be a political one without adequate respect to the military realities existing in the Korean Peninsula.

In the face of growing skepticism about the hasty withdrawal of American combat troops from Korea, the Carter administration recently modified its original plan to begin with the pullout of 6,000 troops this year. Under the modified plan only 3,400 troops, including one combat battalion, are to leave Korea within the year. In announcing the pullout modification President Carter said that the readjustment came because of a possibility that "the congress may not act now on the administration's request for \$275 million in foreign military assistance credits for Korea and \$800 million in equipment transfer." The readjustment in the troop withdrawal scheme afforded a sense of some relief to many Korean people who had feared that the U.S. administration might implement the original withdrawal scheme without regard to congressional action on compensatory aid.

However, the question of why the U.S. administration has to pull out even one combat battalion this year lingers in our security-conscious minds. The pullout, if actually carried out this year, will give the world the impression that the U.S. administration intends to stick to its announced withdrawal timetable. The removal of one combat battalion from the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division is to be viewed in Korea as very important in a negative way. It will not only reduce the combat effectiveness of the only U.S. combat division here, but also represents the initiation of the difficult-to-reverse process of pulling out all ground combat forces from this country over a period of four to five years as announced by the U.S. administration.

The core of the difference in opinions over the troop pullout scheme seems to exist in the way of evaluating the role of the U.S. military presence in Korea, particularly American ground forces, has been the single most important factor in preventing the outbreak of a new war in Korea, as explicitly concerned by many American congressmen and military experts. [paragraph continues]



It would be too wishful to think that the strengthening of Korean armed forces with limited compensatory aid can sufficiently offset the removal of the most important deterrent, the U.S. ground combat forces, in the context of preventing renewed hostilities in the Korean Peninsula.

#### KOREAN AIRLINE CREWMEN GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

SK031246Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0708 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Joint press conference of returned Korean Airlines pilot Kim Chang-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport--live]

[Text] [Captain Kim] I express heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved great President Pak and all the people for their deep concern for my return to the fatherland. I also thank the authorities of allied nations and international organizations who made unstinting efforts for our return. I am especially grateful to the press for their rapid reporting. As captain, I feel deeply sorry for the death of passengers Pang Tae-hwan of Korea and Mr Sugano of Japan, for whose flight I was responsible.

[Question] Captain Kim, please tell us again your feelings upon returning to familiar Kimpo International Airport after 10 days of being detained in the USSR and a couple of days in Paris and Copenhagen.

[Kim] Briefly, I was filled with emotion when I looked down upon the land of Korea from the plane.

[Question] The location where you last made contact is said to be 80' 10" north latitude and 69' west longitude. Is this location correct? According to reports by foreign news agencies, the last communication was received in Spitsbergen, and seeing that the communication was received over such a long distance, isn't it likely that the last reported location itself was not correct?

[Kim] An investigation committee has been formed by our government to look into this, and the Soviet authorities have also formed an investigation committee. So I believe that as the investigators complete their work, everything will be clarified.

[Question] Since we are having a press conference today, we would like you to tell us the exact location.

[Kim] I am still confused now, so I cannot give a responsible answer on the spot. I repeat, I am sure that all the investigations will be completed sooner or later, and then every question you now have will be clearly answered.

[Question] The time that the Boeing 707 last communicated with the ground before its landing in Soviet territory was 0151 on 21 April. The time that the 707 first found it was deviating from the route is reported to be 0350 21 April. Why did you not discover the deviation from the route in those 2 hours? Was it totally impossible to communicate with the ground during the 2 hours?

[Kim] As captain I am not well informed on the peculiar polar navigation in question at the moment. The navigator, who is sitting beside me, knows well about it since he is an expert in dealing with it. But as far as I know, he is also still confused.

[Question] The passengers say that when you fly the polar route, it gets brighter outside as you go toward Anchorage. I know that the captain and the navigator are veterans in aviation. I wish to ask if they could not realize that they were astray just by the conditions outside.

[Navigator Yi] We use a sextant. Whether the sun goes in the same direction as we fly, or whether it sets to our right or left--all these depend on the season. It gets darker and darker, and as you fly toward anchorage the dawn is supposed to break. By the time we were near Murmansk, it was getting darker. Therefore, to judge the location of the sun with the naked eye was impossible.

[Question] Now that you have returned, the people's concern is focused on the cause of the accident. So far it has been called "straying from the route due to mechanical trouble." It has been called a breakdown of the directional gyro. But I believe there are many other modern devices, such as an automatic direction finder [words indistinct]. Please tell us how it happened that you did not check these devices?

[Yi] Since this is a matter of navigation, I will briefly answer. The DC-10 and the Jumbo have an "INS," an inertial navigation system. The Boeing 707 is equipped with systems as good as the INS. Actually, it has a gyro compass--we cannot use a magnetic compass there. Then there are LORAN, the sextant, doppler and radar. In the worst case, we can navigate by the [word indistinct] or (?dead reckoning) method. It is not a matter of just the INS or all this other supplementary equipment. The INS could break down, and the same is true of the equipment we presently have.

[Kim] As captain, I know that the Boeing 707 planes of our company are equipped with navigation systems as effective as the INS installed in other planes.

[Question] With so much (?equipment), why didn't the man in charge of it discover the trouble early enough?

[Yi] When you say "discover the trouble early enough" you create a different connotation. The navigator is aboard to discover such things early. In the case of the INS, it is the responsibility of the captain or (?first officer) to find the trouble. When it comes to the question of whether the trouble was found early or not, there arises a technical question. This question is connected with the black box. The answer will be clarified after consulting the black box.

[Question] The mechanical trouble puzzles aviation experts. The various devices cannot break down all at once. How could instruments which were in order in Paris suddenly break down on the way? What did the flight engineer do in the meantime? Second, who was in the cockpit between the time of the second communication--2256 on 20 April, and the time of the third communication--0002 on 21 April?

[Sim] Only the four persons in the cockpit crew were there after we left Paris at 1300 on 20 April, except for the cabin crew who brought in some soft drinks when we wanted them.

[Question] There have been some foreign news reports that this accident was due not only to instrument malfunction, but also due to human error, and the crew might have been playing poker in the cockpit. This shocked the listeners. I would appreciate a clear answer in this regard.

[Kim] When I was in Copenhagen, I read this in the paper. On reading it I became enraged over who would make such a remark and how it came to be carried in the paper.

All crew members should keep to their responsibilities until the flight ends. Such a thing as playing poker in the cockpit is unimaginable. Such a report is absurd, and I am indignant about it.

[Question] You say you did not play cards. Nevertheless, many people still are in doubt about the cause of the incident. At the moment you were intercepted by the Soviet aircraft, what were the captain, his assistant, the navigator and the engineer doing? Was the captain being given reports by the engineer or navigator, who regularly check gauges for any trouble with the gyrocompass? If so, when were you notified? Also, by the time of the interception by the Soviet aircraft, were you aware of the trouble with the instruments?

[Kim] I will speak in more detail on these questions. The instruments indicated that the plane was completely on course. Of course I believe this was already mentioned by the crew members who returned before us. At any rate, only at the moment that the Soviet fighter plane was seen did I, as captain, first realize that our plane was flying over some area of the Soviet Union. I understand all additional information will be disclosed following the investigation by specialists.

[Question] You say you first saw the Soviet aircraft with the naked eye. If this was the case, was there no other instrument on your plane which could detect flying objects around you?

[Kim] There was no such thing on the plane.

[Question] Earlier you said there was radar on the plane. Wasn't it possible to detect flying objects with radar?

[Kim] The radar we had is called weather radar. That radar can work not only on weather but also on the ground. However, I think it is almost impossible to detect planes with that radar. It is completely impossible.

[Question] The cause of the incident will of course be disclosed by the investigating committee. However, in light of the fact that this press conference is being watched by all citizens, would you please clarify in a more earnest manner the circumstances under which the incident occurred?

[Kim] Yes, (?myself), my assistant and the other crew members were all at their posts. I was being advised by (?the person on duty) that it was mealtime. At that moment my assistant made a report to me. He said there was a fighter plane on the right side of our plane, so I looked to the side. There was a very unfamiliar looking fighter plane. First of all, I gave an order to identify the markings on the plane. They said they could see a red star. Then I instantly realized we were flying in Soviet territorial airspace, although I did not know our exact position.

There is an international emergency frequency which we commonly use. We tried to contact the Soviet aircraft on that frequency, but there was no reply. When I looked outside, the aircraft had disappeared from sight. However, since I was sure that we were off course, I tried to descend. By decreasing our altitude I thought we could inform the other side of our intentions. At that moment our plane was shaken severely and there was a loud explosion. Everything after that was as disclosed by the other crew members, as I noted for the newspapers.



[Question] The Soviet side says they signaled that they would lead you. They assert that despite the signal you did not follow. Would you please answer whether you saw the signal, and if you saw it why you did not follow?

[Kim] We are trying to figure this out--this matter of the signal to follow. As I have already mentioned, clear evidence is recorded in the black box, and I know that black box is still in the Soviet Union. All the facts, all additional information, will soon be disclosed, I understand.

[Question] You said there are many instruments which indicate direction and position. It is unbelievable then, that you were not aware of having strayed from the time you left Paris until you were in Soviet airspace. After your departure from Paris, when exactly did you know about the trouble with the instruments and the plane's straying? Also, please answer whether the Soviet aircraft guided you for the emergency landing.

[Kim] On the first question, all the operational data, maps, instruments and records such as the flight log were confiscated as evidence, so I am in no position to answer about the plane's straying. I tried to obtain copies of the records, since they were most important from my own viewpoint. I said I would copy the records and take them with me. I was refused permission to do so, so I have no further information. For this reason, there arises the matter of the black box.

[Question] You say you landed the plane by manually operating the landing gear. Would you please explain again the situation at that time?

[Kim] Yes. The emergency landing was accomplished with the landing gear down as usual. If sudden decompression occurs, we make an emergency descent. In this case, the first thing we have to do is instantly get the landing gear down to increase wind resistance according to the check list.

[Question] You and navigator Yi are saying that the cause of the incident will be investigated by the Soviet Union and by the investigative committee of our Transportation Ministry. However, the black box has been confiscated by the Soviet Union. If the Soviets do not return the black box to our side, will it still be possible to find the cause of the incident without the black box? Can the investigative committee of our Transportation Ministry conduct a suitable investigation without that box?

[Kim] As for the technical investigation, I, as captain of the plane am not familiar with it. However, I think the investigation committee formed in our country will be able to find the true cause of the incident by any means.

#### PRESIDENT PAK RECEIVES BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER

SK040111Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0051 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 4 May (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui today received visiting minister of external affairs of the Republic of Botswana, Archibald Mogwe, to discuss matters of mutual concern at the presidential mansion.

After the meeting President Pak conferred the order of diplomatic service merit, Kwanghwa, on Minister Mogwe. On hand at the meeting were Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, and Minister of Government Administration Sim Ui-hwan.

## TSEDENBAL, BATMONH ATTEND MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

OW040521Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1833 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME)--The celebration of 1 May in People's Mongolia became a vivid demonstration of loyalty to proletarian internationalism, the ideas of peace and socialism, and solidarity with all laboring people. May Day came to the Mongolian land accompanied by radiant sunshine and the fluttering of red banners. The main event of the holiday festivities in the country was the mass meeting and traditional demonstration in Ulaanbaatar's Suhe Baatar Square.

The people in the square applauded the appearance on the rostrum on the tomb of D. Suhe Baatar and H. Choyabalsan of Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other MPR party and government leaders. The meeting was addressed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

World socialism today determines the basic content and the main trend of mankind's social development, said D. Tsebegmid. As a result of the purposeful and vigorous activities of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and all peace-loving forces in international political life, positive changes are occurring and the process of detente has become possible, the speaker stressed.

The efforts of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, and all the world progressive forces aimed at further strengthening and deepening detente, insuring security on all continents, achieving disarmament and particularly at banning nuclear weapons and the production of neutron bombs fully correspond with the interests of social progress, peace, and friendship between people, enjoy the natural support of the world public and are becoming a stable and reliable factor capable of thwarting the reactionary forces of imperialism, the violent champions of the arms race.

Dwelling on the foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian state aimed at strengthening the positions of world socialism and implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, D. Tsebegmid said that this policy expresses the hopes and aspirations of all Mongolian people. This is why the MPR Government resolutely rebuffs any attempts to encroach on the MPR's independence and the Mongolian people's interests. The note of the MPR Government to the Government of the PRC was a vivid example of this and reiterated the firm and principled position of the MPR.

The MPRP is full of determination to continue to consistently support the fullest possible convergence of the MPR with the fraternal socialist countries, and primarily with the Soviet Union; for further strengthening peace, friendship, and cooperation between people on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; and against the theory and practice of bourgeois or any other ideology hostile toward us, the speaker said. In concluding his speech D. Tsebegmid proposed a toast in honor of 1 May and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Pioneers and school children led the holiday demonstration of Ulaanbaatar's working people. They were followed into the square by columns of representatives of the capital's working people carrying red banners and portraits of V.I. Lenin, O. Suhe Baatar, Y. Tsedenbal, and L.I. Brezhnev.

"Peace, cooperation, socialism." "Our banner is proletarian internationalism!" "The communist movement is the most influential force of our time," "No fatal weapons--no neutron bomb!" said the banners carried by the marchers.

Toasts in honor of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and in honor of the 25th CPSU and 17th MPRP congresses could be heard above the crowd. Streamers and placards carried by the participants in the demonstration eloquently described the achievements of the Mongolian people in developing industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy. The demonstration of Ulaanbaatar working people concluded with performances by sportsmen. The May Day festivities in Ulaanbaatar once again demonstrated the Mongolian working people's solidarity with the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

## ACTIVITIES OF YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LED BY MILOS MINIC

## Banquet Speech Stresses Nonalignment

BK031415Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Speech by Yugoslav Vice President Milos Minic at 2 May banquet hosted by Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary--read by announcer]

[Text] We are very pleased to have this opportunity to pay an official visit to your beautiful country--friendly Kampuchea--whose heroic people made immense sacrifices in the struggle to regain independence. We are even more pleased that our visit should coincide with the celebrations of the Kampuchean people on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of their great victory.

The Yugoslav nation and people have traditionally enjoyed sincere ties of friendship with the heroic Kampuchean people, and the two peoples share a profound mutual confidence. Our country, and especially President Tito, provided moral, political, diplomatic and material support from the first to the last day of your heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors, their local lackeys, the Lon Nol clique and others. At that time nothing could destroy our firm confidence in the final victory of your just struggle. Throughout the course of history our two countries have waged stubborn struggles under difficult conditions for our rights, liberties, independence and for the building of a new society.

Yugoslavia and Kampuchea have realized since the birth of the nonaligned movement that the policy of nonalignment is not only an excellent guarantee for their independence, security and independent development, but it also provides a large arena in which many independent countries can carry out activities to build a better world free of all injustice, free of one country dominating another and free of exploitation. Struggling against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and all forms of foreign domination, Yugoslavia and Kampuchea have contributed to the strengthening of peace, international cooperation and mutual understanding. We are pleased that fruitful cooperation between us, especially in the area of trade, has developed in recent years. The meetings between senior representatives of our two countries and other meetings at various levels have provided a firm basis for our cooperation, which has resulted in mutual confidence and respect.

We still fondly remember the visit that the respected Chairman of the State Presidium Khieu Samphan made to Yugoslavia in 1974, the meeting between Comrade Khieu Samphan and President Tito and all the visits you have made, including your latest visit to Belgrade in 1976.

We would like to assure you of our good will. We will try to the best of our ability to develop cooperation in all areas between our two countries because there are still possibilities which we have not yet explored. Yugoslavia has followed with interest and sympathy the progress and development of your country, which was devastated by the war. We are fully aware that friendly Kampuchea has made great efforts to quickly recover from the war and build a new society--a socialist society--in accordance with the realities and aspirations of its people. We wish you greater success in this effort.

We also highly value your efforts to enable Southeast Asia to overcome the serious heritages of the past, the majority of which were caused by remaining activities of the colonialists and by other foreign interests.

Respected Comrade Ieng Sary, the current international situation is very complicated, and many serious and dangerous problems have not yet been resolved.

However, although conditions unfavorable to the development of international relations have caused some concern, there is no reason to despair. At present forces struggling for political and economic independence, equitable rights of all the peoples and countries, new international economic order and the development of peaceful international cooperation, are more powerful than at any other time. Thus, the obsolete forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, and all other forms of oppression, have tried to obstruct and slow down the evolution of the world toward a future free from oppression and exploitation, where justice prevails.

The nonaligned movement which Kampuchea and Yugoslavia share, plays a great role in this struggle. Through continuous efforts to strengthen its principles, the nonaligned movement will certainly achieve new successes in its struggle for a just and correct international order. The fundamental condition is to strengthen the solidarity of nonaligned countries, the unity of the nonaligned movement and the functioning capability of the movement.

Yugoslavia has paid particular attention to all these points in its foreign policy. The unity and role of the nonaligned movement, which has special meaning in international relations, are prime factors in world stability, constituting significant means for opposing the division of the world into zones under the influence of the superpowers, for eliminating the danger of war, strengthening peace and security and promoting equitable international cooperation. The unity of nonaligned countries is a significant factor in eliminating the division of the world into political and military blocs hostile to each other.

Our country has greatly contributed to the efforts of nonaligned countries, bringing about important decisions and programs adopted at the fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries in Colombo. In its capacity as host for the ministerial-level conference, Yugoslavia will make every effort to contribute to the total success of the conference. We are convinced that the essential role of the nonaligned movement will further develop, and the contributions of the nonaligned movement to the settlement of international problems will increase. In this connection we also hope that the non-aligned countries will make a greater contribution to the success of the UN special conference on disarmament.

Like Yugoslavia, Kampuchea has clearly stipulated a nonaligned policy in its constitution. This makes us very happy and strengthens our belief that your country will resolutely continue to walk this path and resolutely contribute to strengthening the solidarity, unity, and functional capability of the nonaligned movement.

#### Pol Pot Reception

BK040740Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], Comrade Milka Minic and other members of the Yugoslav Government delegation arrived at the state guest palace at 1130 on 3 May to pay a courtesy call on Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Attending the audience in addition to Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action; and many Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Mihailo Lompar, ambassador of the SFRY to Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife were also present at the audience.



Comrade Vice President Milos Minic expressed warm thanks for the hospitality permeated with a spirit of sincere friendship that the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea have accorded the Yugoslav Government delegation from the day of their arrival in Phnom Penh. Comrade Milos Minic highly valued Democratic Kampuchea's contribution to the struggle to safeguard, strengthen and develop nonaligned principles. Comrade Vice President Milos Minic conveyed to Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot warm and friendly salutations from Comrade President Tito, and best wishes to the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot extended a warm welcome to Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and other members of the Yugoslav Government delegation, wishing the Yugoslav comrades the best of health during their stay in Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade prime minister highly valued the actions of Comrade President Tito and the Yugoslav Government to defend and preserve friendship and solidarity among nonaligned countries and to strengthen, expand and uphold the principles of nonalignment. The comrade prime minister asked Comrade Vice President Milos Minic to convey to Comrade President Tito his high and friendly salutations and best wishes for excellent health and long life.

Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot and Comrade Vice President Milos Minic also expressed their pleasure at the excellent development of the ties of friendship and solidarity between the parties and people of the two countries.

Following the audience the comrade prime minister hosted an intimate banquet in honor of Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and other members of the Yugoslav Government delegation. The audience and the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and profound mutual understanding permeated with warm sentiments of friendship and strong solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two nonaligned and independent countries.

#### Milka Minic Tour

BK040752Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 May, accompanied by Minister of Social Action Comrade Ieng Thirith, Comrade Milka Minic, wife of Comrade Vice President Milos Minic, and a number of Yugoslav guests visited the Silver Pagoda in Phnom Penh.

On 3 May Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith accompanied Comrade Milka Minic and a number of Yugoslav guests on a visit to the Toek Thla electrotechnical school where the guests were warmly welcomed by the comrade chairman of the school committee and various cadres. The friendly Yugoslav guests were greatly impressed by the new method of education linking the study of general subjects and techniques with actual practice. The Yugoslav guests inquired with great interest about Kampuchea's experiences in this regard. Comrade Milka Minic said that based on her observation of education throughout the world, she feels Kampuchea's experience in this area will prove valuable, and that it greatly impressed the visitors.

#### CONFESSIONS OF CAPTURED VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

##### April 'Invasion' Alleged

BK021900Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Apr 78 BK

[Station report on 15 April confession of Vietnamese soldier Vu Huu Soc, captured on 7 April--portion recorded]

[Summary] "In an attempt to fool world public opinion into believing that Vietnam wants to solve the problem through negotiations, on 7 April the Vietnamese enemy

ballyhooed that it had abandoned its desire for an Indochina federation, its respect for this and that border, and its proposal for negotiations. In fact, on 7 April and the following days--8, 9, 10 April and so forth--the Vietnamese armed forces again launched large scale invasions of Kampuchea."

Clearly realizing the aggressive, expansionist and annexationist nature and the deceitful maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy, the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army under the wise leadership of the KCP, valiantly struggled and immediately smashed the Vietnamese aggressors on 7, 8, 9 and 10 April, handing them another heavy and ignominious defeat, routing them and forcing them to flee in disorder back to their own country. Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army thus won another big victory over the Vietnamese enemy.

The confession by a Vietnamese soldier, Sergeant Vu Huu Soc, who was captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on 7 April when he and his colleagues were invading our territory in Kampot Province at Peam, is further clear evidence of the aggressive and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese enemy.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with translation into Cambodian] "My name is Vu Huu Soc, age 19. I am a sergeant. I served in the 7th Battalion command headquarters of the 3rd Regiment of the 341-R Division. I was born in (Chu Van) village, Thai Thuy district, Thai Binh Province, North Vietnam. I joined the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in February 1977. I enlisted in the army on 26 July 1977.

"Our division has been in southern Vietnam for over 4 months now. Since it came to southern Vietnam, the division has launched 3 attacks into Cambodia. In the first attack, we went as deep as Peam Chor district in Prey Veng Province; in the second attack we went into (Prey Khla) in Takeo Province; and in the third attack on 7 April 1978, we went into Kampot Province.

"Before launching this latest massive attack, Lt Bu Chinh Tri gave political and ideological indoctrination to our units saying: This time we must continue to attack until we take over Kampuchea because the plan of our VCP is due to be farried out now. This is the plan that Col Le Van Koc received from a higher level for dissemination to our division. Our units have been ordered to coordinate with other divisions in order to fulfill this plan. We must launch an all-out attack and try our best to win. You must not hesitate or complain. You must all go attack Kampuchea. Anyone who refuses to go will be shot according to martial law. Our VCP Central Committee has adopted a resolution to take over Kampuchea before this year's rainy season. If we cannot take over all of Kampuchea, we must take control of part of it. However, according to our party's plan we will be able to take over all of Kampchea because we have already prepared massive forces all along the front line.

Since Kampuchea is not aware of our plan, it will not have forces prepared and will be unable to resist us. We will be able to take over Kampuchea because we have larger, stronger and more modern forces than Kampuchea. Kampuchea will not be able to resist us since its armed forces are small in number. We must take over Kampuchea before the coming rainy season, so that when the first rainfall comes we will be able to send our people to fill the land in Kampuchea to get rice to rehabilitate our economy, which is deteriorating.

"We have already frequently discussed and studied the line of the Indochinese Communist Party. Our strategic line is aimed at forcing Kampuchea into the Indochina federation in order to fulfill Ho Chi Minh's will. If we can take over Kampuchea, we will become the owners of Indochina. Indochina must be under the domination of the Indochinese Communist Party, with Vietnam as its leader. After we take over Kampuchea, we will be renowned in the areas of state administration, economy, influence in Southeast Asia, which we will further dominate."

Lieutenant Bu continued: Vietnam Radio's broadcasts about peaceful negotiations are only a political trick. In reality, we must force Kampuchea to join the Indochina federation. Only through use of military force, as we are doing, can Vietnam fulfill our party's line. Before 1975 our forces were divided due to our struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese Saigon administration. At that time we could not focus our attention on Kampuchea. However, we have already gotten some information about Kampuchea.

Lieutenant Bu concluded: At present our forces are well-organized and our tactics are well prepared. We have already propagandized about our proposal for peaceful negotiations and friendship. We have already made it public that there is no Indochina federation and that Vietnam respects Kampuchean borders. Therefore, through this new tactic Kampuchea will be careless and soon fall into our hands. At the same time the world will be confused about Vietnam's real intention. The world will not know that in fact Vietnam works to launch a massive attack to take over Kampuchea.

"On 6 April my unit went to the battlefield. Our invasion of Kampuchea through Peam began on 7 April in an attempt to push through to Kampot Province in Cambodia. After a few minutes of fighting the sound of gunfire subsided. I turned to look at my friends and saw that all of them had been killed. I was very frightened. Trembling with fear, I left the trench and fled. All of a sudden, the Kampuchean armed forces captured me on that battlefield.

#### Historical Precedents for Expansionism

BK040455Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Report on 9 April confession by Vietnamese Sergeant Nguyen Van Phuc--portion recorded]

[Summary] "The Indochina federation is part of the Vietnamese enemy's aggressive, expansionist and annexationist strategy against our Kampuchean territory following similar designs of Vietnamese feudalists of an earlier era. The Vietnamese enemy is proud of the Vietnamese feudalists who annexed other countries' territory, such as Champa and Kampuchea Kraom. The Vietnamese attach great importance to studying the plans of those Vietnamese feudalist aggressors and regard the annexed territories as part of their heritage. Is this what the Vietnamese call revolution and socialism? Is the real nature of the present day Vietnamese any different from that of the earlier Vietnamese feudalists? No. There is absolutely no difference. The only difference between them is that the present day Vietnamese are trickier and more treacherous, savage and fascist."

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with translation into Cambodian] "My name is Nguyen Van Phuc, 22 years old, single, sergeant, deputy chief of an intelligence platoon in the 3d Division based at the agricultural station in (Bay Banui) district. I was born in (An Dinh) hamlet, Ba Chuc village, (Bay Mui) district, An Giang Province. I began my military service in March 1976. I was assigned to the 1st Platoon, 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment of the 3d Division."

While receiving political training I was told that during the war against the French colonialists Vietnamese forces, then under the Indochinese Communist Party, had tried to occupy Kampuchea, but did not succeed. From 1970 to 1973, when we were at war against the U.S. imperialists, our Vietnamese forces again entered Kampuchea, but again failed to occupy it because of that country's strong communist party, the KCP, which has adhered to strong lines. At present the KCP refuses to unite with us. The Vietnamese Communist Party is therefore dutybound to implement the Indochinese Communist Party strategy of forcing Kampuchea to join our Indochina federation.



As soon as we succeed in crushing the present KCP and the present Kampuchean state administrative power, the SRV will seize control in Kampuchea, set up a Vietnamese-controlled Kampuchean communist party and incorporate Kampuchea into its Indochina federation. Vietnamese people will then be sent to live in Kampuchea, which is rich in natural resources.

"On 15 February 1978, on the suggestion of the superior officer, Le Van Hung, the commander of the 1st Company immediately called in the three of us: Nguyen Ti Nguon, [words indistinct], and Sergeant Nguyen Van Phuc. He assigned us to collect intelligence information in Phnom Den village in Kampuchean territory." During the briefing we were told to disguise ourselves as fishermen complete with fishing nets. If we refused to fulfill this mission we would be accused of betraying the Vietnamese nation and the Vietnamese Communist Party. Therefore, we decided to go.

"On the morning of 12 February the three of us started off for Kampuchea. We crossed the Vinh Te canal and headed for Phnom Den village. After we had penetrated 2.5 km into Kampuchean territory, we fell into an ambush laid by the Kampuchean army. All three of us were captured.

## VIENTIANE RADIO CITES SRV AID PROJECTS IN NORTHEAST

BK031504Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed report: "Viangsai and Sam Neua, Symbol of Laos-Vietnam Friendship"]

[Summary] Six or seven years ago, Viangsai and Sam Neua were known only as district towns situated in a military region. Although the two towns were heavily damaged by the U.S. imperialists during the war, the inhabitants of Viangsai and Sam Neua have a glorious tradition of heroism, and struggled fiercely to defeat the enemy.

"It was the mountains, jungles, deep caves and steep cliffs of Muong Viangsai that served as solid bases and strong shelters for our leaders, as well as for the national liberators throughout the country in the struggle against the enemy. That our Lao people can never forget is that during the revolution, this area--known as the heart of the Lao revolution--was soaked with the sweat and blood of a number of Vietnamese neighbors who, implementing the proletarian internationalist spirit, helped carry out various tasks and fought in the same trench as our Lao people. Moreover, in the period since the war came to an end and peace was restored in our beloved fatherland, as comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe for a long time, the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam have voluntarily helped Laos build certain projects.

"In implementing the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, since 1974 the Vietnamese workers of the K-2 Construction Unit have concentrated their skill and energy on building Muong Viangsai into a historic district and Sam Neua into the base of the Lao revolution. The new things in Muong Viangsai are the construction projects. The fraternal Vietnamese workers have built houses, schools, hospitals, a cultural center, stores, food shops, two hotels, roads and other facilities."

Muong Viangsai has now become a beautiful district which will attract tourists. "After completing their work in Muong Viangsai, the fraternal workers of the Vietnamese K-2 Construction Unit continued with the building of Sam Neua district."

The fraternal Vietnamese workers have used modern construction equipment and tools, and worked day and night in a spirit of perseverance and industriousness--sometimes even working on Sundays. The chief of the K-2 Construction Unit says that all the workers keep in mind that they must work well and quickly so that the fraternal Lao people can use the new facilities as soon as possible and they can be allowed to return home. Through hard and diligent work, the fraternal Vietnamese workers have completed their construction projects in Viangsai and Sam Neua in a little over a year, as scheduled.

"Along with the construction projects in Muong Viangsai and Sam Neua, workers in other Vietnamese construction units have helped Laos build important projects in areas near Muong Viangsai. For example, they helped build the Laos-Vietnam friendship hospital and the Laos-Vietnam friendship pharmacy, they asphalted more than 80 kilometers of Highway 6 which links Sam Neua and the Laos-Vietnam border area, and have undertaken other projects.

"In mid-April, SRV Vice Minister of Construction Vu Quy led a Vietnamese delegation to pay a friendly visit to our country. During the visit, a formal ceremony was held to mark the handing over of all projects built in Viangsai and Sam Neua with Vietnamese aid. After the ceremony, the neighborly workers of the Vietnamese K-2 Construction Unit left Houa Phan Province for home."

All the projects built by Vietnamese workers in Viangsaï and Sam Neua are regarded by our Lao people as gifts and symbols of Laos-Vietnam friendship which will last forever. Our young Lao workers and people will take good care of the houses, roads, bridges and all the other building projects in Viangsaï and Sam Neua, in the same way as they maintain, foster, build and strengthen the friendly Laos-Vietnam relationship to make it everlasting.

#### LPRP ORGANIZATIONAL DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

BK030920Y Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Organizational Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by its deputy head Phansamai, recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Organizational Board of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. [VCP]

The delegation exchanged experiences in party work with the Organizational Board of the Central Committee of the VCP, visited Ho Chi Minh City and Thanh Hoa and Thai Binh provinces.

The delegation was warmly received by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCPCC. Present at the reception were Bui Quang Tao, Central Committee member, and Vu Trong Kien, deputy head of the Organizational Board of the Central Committee of the VCP. Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to Vietnam, was also present at the reception.

#### COURT SENTENCES GROUP OF 'TRAITORS' ON 1977 CHARGES

BK021212Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 on 30 April, the People's Court of Vientiane municipality and Vientiane Province held a plenary session in the presence of representatives of all ministries and 21 branches of work around the provincial administrative committee, and over 100 representatives of the people in five districts and 15 cantons in Vientiane municipality, to try a group of over 40 persons led by Mr Khambou Sihalat, 57, arrested on 16 November 1977 on the charge of attempting to destroy the people's administrative regime.

At the solemn court session, after the public prosecutor presented complete evidence of the traitors' activities, the chief judge ordered the chief prosecutor to read the formal charges and crimes of the culprits. Subsequently, the court meted out final verdicts against Mr Khambou Sihalat and his collaborators in the presence of the people, complainants and some of the accused persons.

The People's Court reached the verdict that Mr Khambou Sihalat and over 40 collaborators were guilty of treason and betraying the people's aspirations. They had been intent on destroying the People's Democratic administrative regime, therefore, the People's Court handed down drastic and suitable punishment in the presence and absence of the accused as follows:

Punishment of death to five persons in absentia and three persons present;  
Punishment of life imprisonment to two persons in absentia;  
Punishment of life rehabilitation to six persons present;  
Punishment of 20 years rehabilitation to 11 persons;  
Punishment of 10 years rehabilitation to 14 persons;  
And punishment of 5 years rehabilitation to eight persons.

All the materials used by Mr Khambou Sihalat and his collaborators in carrying out sabotage activities against the People's Democratic administrative regime and revolution were confiscated as state property.

The verdicts against Mr Khambou Sihalat and his collaborators by the People's Court were correct and just, because their acts were aimed at carrying out the dark schemes of the exiled reactionaries--lackeys of the foreign imperialist aggressors--who are always attempting sinister plots aimed at destroying our brilliant new regime. The crimes committed by Mr Khambou Sihalat and his collaborators were a serious offense against our nation, people and new regime. It is clear that these persons are barbarous traitors who tried to enrich themselves through the blood and life of the people.

The chief judge said that under the People's Democratic Republic regime, the heroic Lao people have a brilliant future. These persons' activities were aimed at destroying the LPDR regime as well as the democratic freedoms and the people's right to mastership. He noted that the traitorous activities of these persons showed that even though the imperialists and their lackeys had suffered a severe defeat, they are persisting in their sinister schemes to sabotage our new regime. Therefore, our people must maintain high vigilance at all times and be determined to securely safeguard the new regime until the imperialists and reactionaries are totally wiped out.

#### BRIEFS

PRODUCTIVE LABOR CAMPAIGN--Vientiane, 1 May (KPL)--Nearly 1,000 cadres and office employees in Vientiane city on April 29 joined workers in building the Nam Houm reservoir in the city in celebration of May Day. Mr Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Lao Supreme People's Council [SPC]; Mrs Kahmpheng Boupha, member of the SPC and president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; and Mrs Khamsouk Vongvichit, member of the SPC and of the union's Central Committee, also participated in labour with cadres and workers at this project. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 1 May 78 BK]

MAY DAY SPORTS ACTIVITIES--Vientiane, 3 May (KPL)--Sports games were held at the national stadium in Vientiane on 1 May by the Lao Federation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Education, Sports, Religious Affairs to mark May Day. Present were Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Lao Supreme People's Council [SPC]; Sisavat Keobounphan, minister at the premier's office and staff general of the Lao People's Liberation Army; many ministers, vice ministers, members of the SPC; and thousands of cadres, workers, and other people in Vientiane. Diplomatic envoys were present. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF U.S. VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE

## Bangkok Radio Praises Relations

BK041051Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0045 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Station article to welcome U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale on his official visit to Thailand]

[Excerpts] Thailand and the United States signed their first friendship agreement in 1833 during the reign of King Rama III. Relations between the two countries developed further during the reign of King Rama IV, when U.S. President Buchanan sent the king a message on 10 May 1859 along with 192 books. King Rama IV, in return, sent elephants as a gift to the U.S. president.

History reveals that in the past the United States helped Thailand regain its full judicial and taxation independence. After World War I, the United States, as everyone knows, was the first country to amend certain agreements with Thailand in order to abrogate various commitments which were against Thailand's independence. The United States was the first country to revise its friendship and trade treaties with Thailand, which made Thailand a more sovereign state.

At the end of World War II, there was a certain amount of pressure on Thailand. The United States played an important role in relieving that pressure. [musical interlude]

The United States' generous assistance, whether in the field of medical science or other branches of technology, has greatly contributed to the improvement of the Thai people's standard of living.

The Thai and U.S. governments signed an agreement on economic cooperation in September 1950. With this agreement, the United States, through the Economic Cooperation Organization or the ECO [abbreviation rendered in English] provided economic assistance to Thailand. The ECO program was later replaced by the joint security arrangement program or the NSA [abbreviation rendered in English] program. The United States, through the NSA program, provided economic, technical and military assistance to Thailand. In short, several U.S. assistance programs have proven beneficial to Thailand. For example, in 1950 U.S. geologists and their Thai counterparts jointly conducted a survey of mineral resources throughout the country, which enabled us to locate mineral resources. In addition, specialists from the United States have also come to Thailand to work with Thai officials in the fields of agriculture, irrigation and finance.

Our gold in Japan, which the United States returned to us, has helped to increase Thailand's national reserve and upgrade our financial status.

The United States has always helped Thailand in the field of medical science. For example, it has sent medical officials to work here in the suppression of malaria, tuberculosis and yaws. Such assistance has contributed to the Thai people's good health and economic stability and has enabled them to further develop their country.

The United States has also participated in the development of Thailand's educational system and culture, increasing the good understanding between the two countries. The agreement on educational and cultural cooperation signed between Thailand and the United States on 1 July 1950 has helped Thai students, teachers and university lecturers increase their knowledge and skills in modern technology and fostered a close relationship between the Thai students and their American teachers. The U.S. Fulbright Scholarship program has also provided our Thai youths with the opportunity to study various branches of technology. [musical interlude]



Military relations between the United States and Thailand are cordial. The United States has provided military assistance to Thailand in the form of weapons and war materiel and has sent specialists to train personnel of the three branches of the armed forces on how to use new weapons.

In politics, the U.S. representative at the United Nations has always actively supported Thailand's representative.

This U.S. assistance, coupled with our good understanding and sympathy for each other, are the main factors in promoting close and cordial relations between the two countries.

The visit to Thailand by Walter Mondale will help to further strengthen the relations and the United States and Thailand. Walter Mondale has a bright political record. He is the United States' youngest vice president. He was elected to his current post when he was not yet 50. [musical interlude]

Walter Mondale and his wife will visit Thailand as guests of the Thai Government and will arrive at Don Muang Airport at 1430 today. Since, first of all, the United States and Thailand have maintained good relations for a long time, and since our prime minister was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the people of the countries he recently visited, Radio Thailand wishes to invite our fraternal Thai people to go to the airport to welcome our government's guests.

His excellency the vice president, who is coming to Thailand, is an important U.S. official and our friend. Our fraternal Thai people should accord him a suitable welcome to prove once again that Thailand is the land of smiles and hospitality.

#### Mondale Arrives, Greeted by Kriangsak

BK040928Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 4 May (AFP)--United States Vice President Walter Mondale flew in here today pledging the U.S. Government's commitment to the security of the region.

In a statement shortly after his arrival at around 2:30 pm, Mr Mondale pointed out that the security and prosperity of Thailand and the Asian and Pacific region was of "great importance" to the United States.

Mr Mondale further expressed hope that his two-day-long official visit would "revitalise" the long-standing relationship between Thailand and the United States and noted that the relationship was "most important" at this point in time.

Greeted by Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, diplomats, American residents and some 600 flag-waving school children, Mr Mondale expressed gratitude for the "warm welcome" and conveyed greetings from U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Thai Government and people.

In a speech welcoming the U.S. vice president, Gen Kriangsak stressed that his government highly valued Thailand's relationship with the United States and considered Mr Mondale's visit as a "great opportunity" to "exchange views in the new era of regional change."

Mr Mondale was given the key to the city by Bangkok metropolitan Governor Chalo Thammasilasi shortly after his landing.

The visiting vice president is scheduled to have talks with Gen Kriangsak at Government House later this afternoon before being granted an audience by Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet and attending a dinner hosted by the Thai prime minister this evening.

## Press Views Visit

BK040934Y [Editorial Report] Three Thai language dailies--SIAM RAT, MATICHON and SIANG PUANGCHON--carry commentaries on U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to Thailand on 4-5 May.

SIAM RAT's 3 May news commentary column on page 11 questions what U.S. Vice President Mondale will achieve in calming down the fears of Asian leaders on the possibility of a complete U.S. withdrawal. If in the future Vietnam manages to take over Cambodia and expands toward Thailand, will Washington respond to Thailand's request for military assistance under the longstanding military agreements existing between the two countries? This is the question being asked by noncommunist governments in Asia, the commentary says.

The paper says Asian leaders are afraid there will be more cuts in the U.S. military budget following reduction in economic and trade investment. "The U.S. vice president must therefore try to assure his hosts that his government is seriously committed to its 'Asian policy' and that he is not just giving them empty words. He must assure them that the United States has not at all underestimated its old allies and friends in Asia," SIAM RAT concludes.

SIANG PUANGCHON on page 3 of its 4 May issue carries a column by Wanit Phluwankan entitled: "What Does Mondale Want From His Asian Trip?" It says: "It is interesting that Mondale's trip comes at this time, because the situation in Asia has greatly changed from that prior to the war in Vietnam. Now the U.S. interest is to encourage the present rift within the communist bloc to continue. The longer the rift continues, the more benefits the United States will derive from it."

Wanit points out that Mondale will certainly hold talks with the Thai Government on the narcotics issue because of the alarming drug addiction in the United States. "Whether discussions on this topic will achieve results depends on whether the leaders of the two countries are sincere in their cooperation in stamping out narcotics. As for Thailand, the problem rests with the policy of the powerholders since some of them are involved in the business themselves," Wanit concludes.

MATICHON's page 3 editorial on 4 May, entitled: "What Mondale Must Take Note Of," says that the dispatch of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to visit ASEAN and Pacific countries indicates the United States' intention to restore its security, political, social and economic commitments in this part of the world following its humiliating withdrawal 5 years ago.

The editorial goes on: In the Philippines, Mondale met with a cold reception as a result of the U.S. human rights policy and its request for that country to follow the U.S. line. President Marcos even accused the United States of interfering in the conduct of his country's policies. The U.S. Vice President should not be surprised if he meets with cold receptions from the leaders of the countries he is now visiting, but should examine U.S. past actions, which are now affecting the present situation in this region. The editorial says: "The United States once backed ASEAN countries in its confrontation with countries in Indochina. Although that confrontation has ended, the effect of it is still being felt enormously, while the United States has shaken off its responsibility and already withdrawn from the region."

MATICHON also cites the refugee problem, saying that Thailand is shouldering the heavy burden of the Indochinese refugees. "The United States is sharing the burden, but from a more advantageous position because it is taking only refugees with good skills and education," it notes. Other examples are social problems like those related to the surplus of war materials, prostitution, "hired wives" and narcotics.

MATICHON'S editorial concludes: "Mondale must take note of those scars left by past U.S. mistakes. Therefore, this time the United States should not interfere in this region and create another confrontation. It must realize and respect the efforts of the countries in this region to achieve neutrality and peace for Asia and the Pacific."

Wachiraphon Surawatthanaphong in his page 5 column in MATICHON's 4 May edition, entitled "What Is Mondale Doing Here?" refers to a newspaper report that the U.S. Embassy was furious over the leaking to the press of the vice president's schedule which is considered classified. Wachiraphon notes that this is the first time the U.S. Embassy ever displayed discontent to the Kriangsak administration and protested to the Foreign Ministry. This is noteworthy, the columnist says.

Wachiraphon then recalls the recent visit to ASEAN countries by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin. He notes the growing Soviet interests in this region following the U.S. withdrawal, and says this has forced the "broken-winged eagle" to send its policy-making man to sound out the attitude of its allies as well as to check Soviet influence. Mondale's visit is taking place only a few days before Zbigniew Brzezinski's visit to the PRC, and is interpreted by political observers as the United States courting of the PRC in an attempt to isolate the Soviet Union.

Wachiraphon asks: Why is the United States making so much fuss over Mondale's security while in Thailand? The columnist says: "It is likely that the United States is testing its remaining influence here following its sinking popularity since 1973, not only in Thailand, but in all other countries which were recipients of U.S. assistance." He concludes: "In addition, the United States is exploiting the success of Prime Minister Kriangsak's visit to China to guarantee U.S. success during the forthcoming negotiations between the two giants."

#### POST Editorial

BK040003Y Bangkok POST in English 4 May 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Mondale's Guidance Can Be of Help"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit is most timely for Thailand's programme of protecting the environment. A boost from the United States could have a great impact on the programme at this early stage of its development. The government has to guide and control economic development to meet accelerating population growth, urbanisation and industrialisation.

While essential economic gains are realised, the country's natural resources have to maintain themselves on a continuing basis. However, the processes of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation have been underway for about two decades. Hence, the government has a tremendous task in getting on top of the problem. The idea is to protect the country's natural resources while much of them are still substantially intact. This job will be unusually difficult--trying both to use and protect resources.



No country in the world has had the experience of the United States in developing the methodology of operating effectively to protect environment. Thus, the vice president is in a good position to assist us at this critical time. It is hoped that he will be able to take the time for a good hard look at our situation and to develop some cogent recommendations for assistance.

The main problem facing the government is to build up its institutional capacities in environmental protection. The degradation of environmental resources is not only already severe but includes all of the ills of urbanization--water pollution from both sanitary and industrial wastes, especially in the rivers discharging into the upper Gulf of Thailand, in the Bangkok metropolis, and at beaches like Pattaya and Phuket; automotive air pollution especially at Bangkok; solid wastes; noise, and sanitation problems in virtually all urban centres; rapid depreciation of forests and wildlife, toxicant buildup in foods stemming from both agricultural and industrial practices; and a general deterioration of our urban environment. These hardly suit the goal of a minimum desirable quality of life.

The U.S. Government has been helping developing nations in economic development for many decades. We hope that the vice president would attach great importance to helping Thailand in the field of environment to achieve a better "quality of life."

#### VOPT RADIO EDITORIAL MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK030826Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand  
1000 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Unattributed Labor Day editorial: "No Reactionary Influence Can Ever Halt the Stream of History"]

[Text] Labor Day--1 May--is here again. On this occasion we wish to express our respect for the fraternal workers who are resolutely struggling for their legitimate rights, national independence and democracy. At the same time, we sympathize with the fraternal workers who must endure miserable living conditions.

Exploitation and oppression by the reactionary administration has brought hardships to members of the working class, who are the builders of society. The workers' struggle is thus a natural event in such a situation--a struggle which the ruling class fears.

The ruling class fears the workers as well as International Labor Day. It tries to hinder the organization of Labor Day celebrations by attempting to sow division among workers. It also tries to politically exploit this day of great significance to the workers. Only through hard work have workers been able to organize Labor Day celebrations in our country.

Warlord Kriangsak--the U.S. imperialists' favorite lackey--is also afraid of the workers. His efforts to achieve a close rapport with workers are aimed at controlling workers creating division in the labor movement and eventually destroying the working class struggle.

Since its inception some 100 years ago, the Thai working class has continually and resolutely struggled against the reactionary and oppressive administration of the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucratic capitalists for national independence and the people's democratic rights. The working class waged this resolute and heroic struggle even when the most barbaric administration was in power.

Every reactionary ruling class has tried to destroy the labor movement by various deceptions and suppression campaigns. However, the working class throughout history has grown stronger. During this lengthy process, our working class has been tested and tempered and has steadily developed. It has learned valuable lessons in the struggle, applicable to the organization of its own movement, and has formed wide circles of allies. This evolution also proves that no reactionary influence can ever halt the working class' development and growth, which is progressive and represents the new production force of this era.

The workers' activities did not stop after the 6 October incident, as the ruling class had hoped. Their activities are even more extensive now. This year workers in many private enterprises demanded their legitimate rights. Various labor unions have also demanded an increase in the minimum wage--a demand which has received broad support and sympathy from people in all circles. However, the fascist Kriangsak government has resorted to various devious measures to intimidate workers and divide the labor movement. It is the cause of the workers' hardships. It charges that workers exercising their rights to fight for an escape from their hardships is wrong. This is absolutely unfair and exposes the fact that warlord Kriangsak is not a friend of the workers, but their enemy.

The current struggle of people of other classes at home and abroad, in the rural areas and in the cities, both armed and unarmed, has increasingly shaken the reactionary administration, putting it in a more difficult and isolated position. The Kriangsak government, which is an administration composed of a clique of fascist warlords who regained power once the tyrannical Thanom-Praphat clique was overthrown on 14 October 1973, cannot hide its real nature as fascist, traitorous and the people's worst enemy. Nor can it hide the fact that it represents imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Its position can only worsen. Its deceptive schemes have been exposed everywhere. The power struggle and division among various factions within the ruling class have intensified. Leaflets issued by different factions attacking rival factions are no less prevalent than during the Sa-Ngat-Thanin era.

The Kriangsak government's economic problems will only deteriorate. They are insoluble, despite the government's attempt to saddle the people with heavier taxes.

From recent past events, we have come to realize that the Kriangsak government cannot solve the country and people's problems, but will only aggravate them. The Kriangsak government has colluded with foreign monopoly capitalists to plunder national resources and with the reactionary Malaysian clique to permit alien forces to trample on our national sovereignty and heavily suppress the southern people. It has raised taxes, which is tantamount to piling additional economic burdens on the people and thus aggravating the existing hardships. It has continued to use its fascist power to deprive people of their democratic rights and to suppress them, aggravating the conflict already existing between it and the people.

The working class in a semicolonialist, semifeudalist society faces three-fold oppression--from the imperialists, feudalists and the bureaucratic capitalists--making it the class which has the strongest desire and greatest determination to wage a revolutionary struggle, to transform the country from a backward semicolonialist, semifeudalist state into one which is independent, prosperous and democratic.

Such historical and social conditions have put the working class in the vanguard of the Thai people's revolution. The leadership role of the Thai working class is expressed through its own political party--the Communist Party of Thailand.

The working class has had a long, glorious history of struggle for its legitimate rights, national independence and democracy. To fulfill such honorable historical tasks, we workers must carry on this glorious tradition by resolving to improve our political consciousness, thoroughly examine our struggle lessons, consolidate unity within the labor movement and expose and oppose all Kriangsak government schemes, those who betray the workers and the opportunists who have infiltrated the labor movement.

The solutions to problems facing the workers, the country and the people nationwide are inseparable. If the problems of national independence and democracy are not resolved, those of the workers cannot be resolved. For this reason, the workers' struggle must be coordinated with the struggle for national independence and democracy; unity must be forged with progressive and other forces capable of sharing such unity. In particular, the worker-peasant alliance must be further consolidated and the workers' forces must be further developed amid the struggle.

The workers' struggle is not isolated, for the working class and international progressive forces are on our side. The struggle of people in various circles in cities, and the armed struggle which has expanded widely, greatly encourage us and constitute a powerful contribution to our struggle. The enemy's doom is fast approaching. Let us carry on our historical tasks to the best of our ability; this will further hasten the enemy's downfall.

No reactionary influence can withstand the stream of history. If we unite, struggle resolutely and coordinate with and support each other, we will be able to defeat the enemy and surmount all obstacles, thus bringing eventual victory to the struggle for national independence and democracy.

Long live the working class' militant solidarity!

Long live the Thai people's militant solidarity!

The Thai people's struggle for national independence and democracy must definitely be victorious!

#### VOPT SCORES RECENT THAI-MALAYSIAN SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

BK030730Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
2 May 78 BK

[Text] The country-selling Kriangsak government has invited Malaysian troops to cross into Thailand in violation of national sovereignty in order to suppress the Thai people in the south. A battalion of Malaysian troops supported by a large number of heavy and light weapons have already crossed into Thailand. The country-selling Kriangsak government has provided one battalion of Thai soldiers to support those troops in suppressing the Thai people.

This new crime against the country and people is codenamed "Selamat Sawatdi Plan" and has been in operation since 24 April. According to preliminary reports, the operation will cover Betong district, Than To subdistrict and Bannang Sata district of Yala Province and will last about 3 months. Under the plan, heavy weapons will be used to bomb villages and the people's crops and plantations. Mopping up operations will be launched to thoroughly bomb the areas. People will be forced into strategic villages--concentration camps--which are also called "operational villages."

## PDRY PRIME MINISTER VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY 2-3 MAY

OWO31625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--The delegation of the Unified Political Organization National Front and of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Mohammad Hasani visited Ho Chi Minh City on 2-3 May.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son. It was met on its arrival and seen off by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy secretary of the municipal party organization, and chairman of the municipal people's committee; Nguyen Ho, executive member of the municipal party organization and local chairman of the Commission for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries; Nguyen Van Chi, local chairman of the Fatherland Front; and other representatives. The guests were entertained last night by the local authorities.

## FURTHER REPORT ON HANOI RALLY FOR PDRY DELEGATION

OWO31355Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Report on 1 May Hanoi rally for PDRY delegation--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Present in the rally presidium were Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and premier; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and assistant secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the External Relations Department of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; Tran Vy, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi people's committee; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Dao Van Tap, member of the presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Premier Pham Van Dong opened the rally:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrade Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, dear comrades of the delegation party and Government of the PDRY, dear comrades and friends:

Today, once again, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and SRV Government, I wish to to warmly welcome the delegation of the party and government of the PDRY led by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which is paying a friendship visit to the SRV. [applause]

We sincerely thank the comrade prime minister for the fine words he had last night for our country and people and our Vietnamese nation's great revolutionary cause. [applause] They are a lively manifestation of the sincere sentiments of the comrades, brothers and staunch comrades-in-arms in the Arab Peninsula and the Middle East where the Palestinian people and those of the other Arab countries are waging a fierce struggle for their sacred national rights. [applause]

We affectionately hope that the PDRY people will, on the basis of the great achievement they have recorded, advance to register still greater successes in their noble revolutionary cause. [applause] Your visit constitutes a fine manifestation of the strength and mettle of the three revolutionary currents of our epoch, currents which have been marked by extremely glorious exploits and will certainly be marked by still greater ones in the revolutionary cause of the various peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world. [applause] [end recording]

Premier Pham Van Dong later delivered the following closing speech:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear comrades in the PDRY delegation, dear comrades: We have all been very moved by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's heartfelt words regarding our Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, our VCP and our great President Ho Chi Minh. [applause] We have also been moved by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's heartfelt words regarding the friendship and great militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries. [applause] These words, which will shortly be broadcast by Radio Hanoi throughout the country, will arouse our people's revolutionary enthusiasm and strengthen the militant solidarity between our people and the fraternal PDRY people. [applause]

All of us, the communists and people of Vietnam, affectionately and fervently hope that the Yemeni people, under the clear-sighted leadership of their revolutionary party and government, will advance to successfully complete their noble revolutionary tasks so as to build a vigorous, prosperous, beautiful, civilized and happy PDRY. [applause] We are convinced that the official friendship visit by the party and government delegation of the PDRY will surely be successful. [applause]

Glory to the world's peoples' revolutionary cause under the great banners of national independence and socialism! Glory to the Vietnamese people and to the PDRY people! Glory to the combatants who are struggling all over the world and who will triumph under the great banners of national independence and socialism! [applause] [end recording]

The rally ended to the strains of music filled with Vietnam-PDRY friendship and militant solidarity.

#### CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN CONCLUDES VISIT

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW031505Y Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, this morning received Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, and his party. Also present were Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee, and Tran Danh Tuyen, both deputy directors of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee.

Premier Pham Van Dong gave his warm welcome to Luis Corvalan. An outstanding son, a staunch Communist militant of the Chilean people and an intimate friend of the Vietnamese people, and the other distinguished Chilean guests.



The Vietnamese premier reaffirmed the firm support of the Vietnamese people for the revolutionary struggle of the fraternal Chilean people against the fascist Pinochet clique. He expressed the firm belief that in spite of many difficulties, hardships and sacrifices ahead, the Chilean people will certainly win final victory, and the dictatorial regime of Pinochet will be overthrown.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 4 May

OW040857Y Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, and his party left Hanoi this morning after nine days visit to Vietnam.

A moving farewell was held at the guest-house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the presence of Le Duan, General Secretary of the party CC; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party CC and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party CC and secretary of the party commission in the Vietnam People's Army; Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party CC; Hoang Quoc Viet, Central Committee member of the party, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Hoang Tung, Central Committee member of the party, editor-in-chief of the party paper NHAN DAN; Nguyen Thanh Le, Central Committee member of the party, and Tran Danh Tuyen, both vice chairmen of the external relations board of the party CC; Ha Xuan ~~Truong~~ chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean people, and other officials.

Hanoi girls presented Luis Corvalan and his comrades with bouquets of flowers. Amid drum-beats and shouts of "Viva Chile," Young Pioneers and a large crowd of the Hanoi population bade farewell to Luis Corvalan, his wife and his party.

Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Vo Nguyen Giap and Le Van Luong warmly embraced Corvalan and his comrades before they boarded the plane.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam, Le Duan expressed heartfelt thanks to Luis Corvalan and the other Chilean guests for having brought to the Vietnamese the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity of the Communist Party and people of Chile. Once again he reaffirmed the firm support of the Vietnamese people and their strong belief in the final victory of the Chilean people in the fight against the dictatorial fascist regime.

LEIPZIG DELEGATION MEETS XUAN THUY, CONCLUDES VISIT

OW031647Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] At the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee, a delegation of the GDR's Leipzig Province headed by Comrade Guenter Berger, secretary of the Leipzig provincial party committee paid a visit to Vietnam. During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation exchanged work experience with the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee and visited a number of economic and cultural installations in Ho Chi Minh City and in Hanoi.

On 1 May Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee, received and had a cordial talk with the delegation. Comrade Dieter Doering, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to Vietnam, was also present at the reception. On 2 May the delegation left Hanoi for home.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE SCORES U.S. SE ASIA POLICY, MONDALE TOUR

EK040600Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0410 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] Under the title "New U.S. Calculations in Southeast Asia," today's NHAN DAN article by Thanh Tra says: On 25 April, U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrived in Manila, marking the first leg of his visit to three Southeast Asian countries: the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

Preparing public opinion for this diplomatic move, the White House has on many occasions stressed that Mondal's trip will open a new chapter in U.S. relations with the Southeast Asian region. What is actually new in U.S. relations with the region from which the United States has just been evicted.

After pointing out the U.S. plot to maintain a number of military bases in Southeast Asia in the wake of the Vietnam defeat, the paper continues: But how can the United States gain a strong position in the western Pacific from where it departed tragically after scores of years of wasting money and men? In the post-Vietnam era, the pressure of U.S. Public opinion against direct U.S. military involvement and intervention in foreign countries has become increasingly high. The trend of independence, peace and neutrality is developing. Competition from business circles in Japan, Western Europe and other Western countries is threatening the United States in this region.

Therefore, along with the policy of partially reducing military bases and forces, especially ground forces, the White House is attempting to maintain and strengthen U.S. forces at the remaining military bases, such as Clark airbase and Subic naval base in the Philippines. The United States maintains bilateral commitments under the label of military assistance, security assistance and economic assistance, and is (?increasing) direct investment in all Asean member countries.

The great U.S. concern is not for the development and prosperity of the peoples in the zone, but for further guaranteeing the special rights and interests of U.S. capitalists in the face of competition from Japanese and West European businessmen.

As for Vietnam, the White House has in the recent past persistently refused to seriously implement Article 21 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam; has continued to arouse public opinion over and make distortions about the departure of Vietnamese refugees; and has distorted relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

These acts prove that the United States has not yet drawn necessary lessons from its failures in Vietnam and Indochina and continues to maintain a very negative attitude toward Vietnam. The United States is still seeking ways to hinder the friendly relations between Vietnam and its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN concludes: The Vietnamese people and progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia cannot but be vigilant against the new U.S. tricks and schemes against this area. The perfidious schemes of imperialism, stubbornly running counter to the progressive course of history and the inevitable trend of the present era, will certainly fail.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECREE ON EXCHANGING MONEY

BK031522Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Premier's Office Decree No 88-CP, of the independent, free and happy Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Hanoi, 25 April 1978

Decree of the Council of Ministers of Fixing the Amount of Cash That Can Be Exchanged Immediately When the Withdrawal and Exchange of Currencies Start

Pursuant to Decree No 87-CP, dated 25 April 1978, on unifying the monetary system in the entire country, issuing new banknotes and withdrawing and exchanging old ones, the Council of Minister fixes the amount of cash that can be exchanged immediately during the current money withdrawal and exchange drive as follows:

## 1. For urban people:

- A. Each household consisting of a single person is allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 100 dong in new banknotes.
- B. Each household consisting of a couple is allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 200 dong in new banknotes.
- C. Each household consisting of three or more persons is allowed to exchange an additional 50 dong in new banknotes per person but the "immediate exchange" amount even for a household with the largest number of members should not exceed 500 dong in new banknotes.

## 2. For rural people:

- A. Each household consisting of a single person is allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 50 dong in new banknotes.
- B. Each household consisting of a couple is allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 100 dong in new banknotes.
- C. Each household consisting of three or more persons is allowed to exchange an additional 30 dong in new banknotes per person but the "immediate exchange" amount for a household even with the largest number of members should not exceed 300 dong in new banknotes.

- 3. For persons living a collective life such as soldiers, armed public security officers, office and manual workers and students, each of them is allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 100 dong in new banknotes.

All of the above-mentioned exchange quotas are established to insure normal activities of the people during the current money exchange drive. The remaining excess money will be registered as "withdraw-exchange" money to be deposited with the bank and will later be considered for transfer to bank savings or deposit accounts. Account owners will be allowed to draw their money from the bank for personal or production needs in accordance with prescribed procedures.

## 4. For travelers:

- A. Travelers between the two parts of the country are each allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 100 dong in new banknotes. Remaining money beyond the set quota will be turned over to the money exchange counters concerned where the travelers will obtain a receipt which they will submit to their local banks for consideration and settlement in accordance with general regulations.
- B. Other travelers are each allowed to exchange immediately a maximum amount of 50 dong in new banknotes. All the remaining money above quota will be turned over to the money exchange counters concerned in order to obtain a receipt which the travelers will take back to their local banks for consideration and settlement in accordance with general regulations.

## 5. For foreigners:

A. Resident aliens will be entitled to the amounts applied to Vietnamese nationals.  
B. Nonresident aliens are allowed to exchange immediately all the cash they have corresponding to the amount of cash that they have withdrawn from the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

## 6. For the amount of cash held by various public organs, military units and other economic, social and religious organizations which can be classified as units:

A. Those units which have opened an account with the State Bank and which have been under its financial control are allowed to exchange immediately the amount of cash they have, provided that their financial account books have been verified, but this should not exceed the amount of cash on hand that the State Bank has prescribed. Those units whose cash on hand has not yet been prescribed by the State Bank are allowed to exchange immediately an amount not exceeding 1,000 dong of new banknotes.  
B. Those units which have not yet opened bank accounts are allowed to exchange immediately their cash on hand as shown in their books to a maximum of 500 dong of new banknotes. They will be issued receipts for their remaining cash above quota so that they may transfer it to meet their existing or future accounts at the State Bank and withdraw it to meet the needs of production or official work in accordance with state financial management procedures.

7. Foreign missions and persons or agencies enjoying diplomatic status are allowed to exchange their cash on hand for new banknotes in an amount equivalent to the sum they have actually withdrawn from the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

8. Those people who not live in the south and possess old northern banknotes and those who now live in the north and possess old southern banknotes must specifically declare and turn them over to exchange counters for receipts; after the conversion period is over, their cases will be considered and dealt with as follows:

A. If it is proven that the money in old banknotes came from legitimate sources of income--unspent money of cadres on official mission or leave; money of people traveling between the north and the south; or money in northern banknotes taken along by people going to new economic areas--it can be added to the money belonging to the household concerned to be exchanged for an additional amount of cash or be transferred to the "withdraw-exchange" bank account in amounts prescribed by regulations.

B. If it is proven that the money in old banknotes came from speculative activities, money trafficking or other unlawful and illegitimate means, it will be considered worthless.

9. The transfer of "withdraw-exchange" bank accounts to bank savings or deposit accounts will be considered and executed as follows:

A. Laboring people who have cash exceeding their exchange quota and who can prove that their money is the fruit of their labor or comes from legitimate sources of income will be allowed to transfer their excess money to savings accounts and to withdraw it easily according to their needs.

B. Cash exceeding the immediate exchange quota of the households of tradesmen and industrialists can be transferred to bank deposit accounts and can be withdrawn according to the needs of production activities and to state guidelines and plans, if such withdrawals are certified by the village or ward people's committee and approved by the people's committee at the district or precinct level or at an equivalent level. Each request for withdrawal for daily use must be considered separately and on its own merit, taking into account the other sources of income of the person who made the request.

C. All cash acquired through speculative activities, trafficking, money trafficking or other illegitimate sources of income will be confiscated.



10. The provincial and municipal people's committees must guide the districts, precincts and administrative units at the equivalent level in establishing councils composed of representatives of the financial organs, banking offices and public security forces in order to consider and closely supervise the implementation of Articles 8 and 9 cited above.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers

#### STATE BANK DIRECTOR DISCUSSES CURRENCY UNIFICATION

BK031353Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Station correspondent's interview with Vietnam State Bank Director General Tran Duong on the unification of currency--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would you tell me what benefits can be brought about by the Council of Ministers decree on unifying currency, issuing new banknotes and withdrawing old ones?

[Answer] National independence and unification and socialist construction is our people's earnest aspiration; and the unification of currency constitutes a matter of utmost importance to national interests and construction. The unification of currency creates conditions for expanding the circulation of goods, facilitates the people's movement and strengthens the economic and social relations in the country.

Unified and stabilized currency is also an essential conditions for reorganizing production and redistributing social labor which will strengthen and unify economic and financial management throughout the country, and positively contribute to the building and improvement of the national economy, the country's advance toward socialist large-scale production and the successful implementation of the 1978 state plan and the 5-year 1976-80 plan. On the basis of increased production and expanded circulation of goods, prices will be stabilized and the purchasing power of currency will be consolidated. This is a basic condition for stabilizing the people's livelihood.

So the unification of currency benefits all strata of the people--especially laborers--and national construction, and it is in line with the people's aspirations. Only speculators and money changers have reason to fear currency unification, because they are afraid of our people's struggle to achieve these end.

[Question] Would you tell me what is the state policy of currency conversion for people of all strata?

[Answer] Our state policy on currency conversion is aimed at insuring the people's right to ownership. It therefore stipulates that all of the people's monetary assets--to include cash and holdings in savings and checking accounts of the state bank--can be exchanged at the rates of one old northern dong for one new dong and 0.8 old southern dong for one new dong. So the people's capital is preserved intact.

[Question] Could you tell me why there are limits to immediate cash exchange and how will be the remaining cash be dealt with?

[Answer] The intent of the government decree prescribing limits to immediate cash exchange is to facilitate monetary conversion and insure that everyone has sufficient money for his routine activities and subsistence. Even during the exchange period, anyone with unexpected monetary requirements arising from sickness, birth, accident, funeral, and so forth which exceed the immediate cash exchange limits, will be given consideration and his requirements satisfactorily fulfilled.



The laboring people's legitimate sources of income from their own work will also be preserved intact by the state, no matter how large they are. The laboring people have the full right to use their funds in the bank which exceed the immediate cash exchange limits as they like: They can either withdraw those funds immediately or leave them in a savings account. Savings account owners are entitled to interest and can easily withdraw their money at any time in accordance with the savings policy published by the state bank. Apart from laboring people, the excess money of other families will be deposited in the bank and will also draw interest in accordance with the current savings policy of the bank. Nothing has been changed. Owners of savings and checking accounts can easily withdraw their money for production and business operations as directed by the state plan and for other living requirements.

[Question] Could you tell me how bourgeois speculators and hoarders and those who engage in illegal businesses have plotted and acted against this currency conversion?

[Answer] Our people know that capitalists and those people engaged in illegal business have taken advantage of the difficulties during the first years of postwar economic restoration and transformation and the loopholes in our market and monetary management to speculate in commodities. They have cornered a lot of money and used it to monopolize the market and enrich themselves on the blood and bones of the laboring people.

For a long time they have spread news about the state plan for currency conversion and have dispersed their wealth. They have recently spread the rumor that in this currency conversion drive our state will curtail the people's income, only exchange some of the people's money and keep all the rest forever, and so forth. They intend to earn some profits by worrying those who have not thoroughly understood the state policy. For this reason, once the laboring people become well aware of the state policy of constantly protecting their interests, they must promptly denounce these profiteers, struggle to firmly maintain market prices and deny them any means to increase prices and exploit the people. The policy of currency conversion will only benefit the laboring people, and they will have no reason to worry. Only speculators and those people engaged in illegal businesses who possess illegitimate sources of income must necessarily be controlled so that they can not use their money to harm the people's interests.

[Question] What do you think is the citizens' duty in this currency conversion?

[Answer] Once they have been made aware that this currency conversion policy is aimed at protecting their interests, our people will struggle against speculators with illegitimate sources of income and will certainly develop their traditional patriotism and earnest love of socialism and their revolutionary offensive spirit to positively contribute to successfully achieving currency conversion and unification. Specifically, our people must first of all realize that currency unification is beneficial to the nation, the country and themselves; they must voluntarily implement all of the policies, lines and procedures for exchanging money, and must accurately declare their holdings. At the same time, they must explain the party and state policy of converting and unifying currency to everyone so that they understand and correctly implement the policy and denounce profiteers.

Second, they must not receive money from those who try to disperse their wealth and denounce such cases, if any.

Third, they must firmly maintain discipline, participate in insuring order and security and help the cadres in charge of the currency conversion fulfill their duties.

Fourth, they must contribute to stabilizing the market prices by purchasing commodities at prescribed prices and by struggling against increasing prices, which are detrimental to the people's livelihood.

Under the leadership of party organizations and administrations at all levels and with the close guidance of the Currency Conversion Committee and the participation of large numbers of people and cadres of all sectors at all echelons, the tasks of converting old banknotes and issuing new ones to unify currency will be certainly carried out in a quick and complete manner and will be a total success.

The State Bank, directly in charge of currency, will strive to fulfill its assigned mission during and after the conversion process. We expect to receive the supervision, assistance and earnest cooperation of all echelons, sectors and people so that we can satisfactorily fulfill our mission.

#### PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT MINORITY WORK CONFERENCE

BK271324Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26, 27 Apr 78 BK

[Address by Premier Pham Van Dong at nationwide conference on cultural and information work in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups held by the Ministry of Culture and Information--date and place of conference not given; read by announcer]

[Text] I am very happy and enthusiastic about having the opportunity to meet you at this first conference held by the Ministry of Culture and Information to discuss cultural and information work in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

I am addressing you both as a representative of our party and government and also as a man who once lived and worked in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

In my opinion, this conference must achieve worthwhile results which will mark a new development in the culture of the various ethnic minority groups in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in the interest of the cause of building a socialist economy, a socialist culture and socialist people. On this basis, we will advance to turn our fatherland into a prosperous country and to build a civilized and happy life for our people. In so doing, we will not only serve the interests of our people but also make important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

I will deal with a few points in the nationality problem within the framework of the current common cause of our people--the cause of building socialism, a socialist economy, a socialist culture and socialist people. To further this cause, we must actively develop the very fine traditions of our people under the leadership of our party; promote all-people solidarity and unity of will and action; and mobilize the strength of the entire nation and of the people throughout the country in order to move forward gradually but in an increasingly expeditious, vigorous and steady manner.

How should the nationality problem be posed within the framework of this common cause? What are the issues concerning the entire country? What are those which concern only the ethnic minority groups?

Failure to achieve a clear understanding of these matters may cause us to commit two errors--to be ignorant of the nationality problem, or to lean toward exclusionary nationalism [daan toocj hepj hoif]--both equally dangerous.

Where does the nationality problem fit in with the past and present common revolutionary cause of the entire country and people?

To speak of ethnic groups is to speak of their culture in its broadest sense, including literature and arts, customs and habits. We do not speak of ethnic economy, nor ethnic science and technology. An economy must essentially be national; and it is absurd to speak of an ethniconomy. Ethnic science and technology does not make sense either. But when we speak of culture, literature and art, we must deal with their ethnic characteristics.

The various ethnic minority groups in our country are endowed with very fine and valuable traditions which have ample potential for development. Customs and habits, material and spiritual life, food and housing, clothing and ornaments, songs and dances, languages and scripts--all are the elements which make up the cultural and artistic heritage of an ethnic group. Such a heritage usually contains many things of great interest, beauty and value. Long aware of this valuable cultural and artistic heritage of the various ethnic minority groups in our country, our party and government have made efforts to preserve, study and develop it, striving to prevent it from vanishing forever.

Basing ourselves on this heritage, we will strive to record new cultural and artistic achievements in order to make the common culture of the socialist republic of Vietnam ever more diversified, more shining and more beautiful. This is an extremely correct policy of our party. If we successfully implement this policy, we will certainly be able to score new achievements of inestimable value, achievements which will not only benefit our country and people but also serve as valuable lessons for other countries in the cause of building a new life for their people.

Now, I must make one thing clear: Cultural cadres must have socialist eyes and adopt a socialist attitude so as to distinguish the backward, anachronistic and harmful from the good and beautiful in the customs and habits of the various ethnic minority groups. With regard to the former, they must apply fair and reasonable measures, mainly persuasion, to gradually do away with them, partly at first and completely later. Concerning the latter category, they must resolutely preserve and foster them.

To speak of culture is to speak of customs and habits. The food and clothing habits of the various ethnic groups in our country display many interesting and beautiful characteristics. The traditional dresses of Vietnamese women in general and of the ethnic minority groups in particular have many singularly charming features, and so do their homes. I think that we can build beautiful houses by combining traditional with modern architectural styles, using local materials and suiting them to the local environment. I do not think that a house must be a multistory structure to look nice. The arts of the various ethnic minorities are of great cultural value. We have seen on the stage many magnificent dances presented by various ethnic minority groups.

In sum, we must profoundly study every aspect of the material and cultural life and the customs and habits of the ethnic minority groups in order to detect their valuable features, which we must preserve and develop. This is the task of the Ministry of Culture and Information and the comrades in charge of cultural and information work in the localities, particularly cadres from the various ethnic minority groups, who must pay special attention to this task because they can understand better than anyone else the valuable cultural heritage of their own groups and can discern what in this heritage is worth preserving and developing and what is outmoded and must be gradually done away with.

The nationality problem is a cultural problem. Do not look for a nationality problem elsewhere. For its part, economic work, including cultivation or livestock raising, is a common task of all localities. Naturally, this task may be carried out in different manners in different places because of different natural conditions.

If cultivation and livestock raising in the areas inhabited by the various ethnic minority groups manifest certain peculiar characteristics, this is because they are influenced by natural conditions in those areas, not by any ethnic trait.

We must visualize and resolve the nationality problem on the basis of national solidarity, unity of will and action, and joint efforts to build socialism. In this task, we must realize that the nationality problem is related to culture, ranging from cultural life and cultural activities to cultural achievements.

The nationality problem is primarily a cultural problem, as I said earlier, and, secondarily, a problem of cadres. This is an ethnic problem in that the various ethnic minority groups must have their own contingent of cadres to take charge of the building of socialism and a new socialist economic and cultural life for their own groups. This task can hardly be carried out by anyone other than the ethnic cadres themselves. Even if other cadres are available to take the place of ethnic cadres, there is no guarantee that they can do the job better.

To train such a contingent of ethnic cadres, we must have a system of general schools, colleges and vocational middle schools. We also need schools specializing in training scientific, technical and managerial cadres. We must systematically organize these schools in all provinces, giving priority to the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

When we speak of the nationality problem, some people may worry that their own ethnic group will not be given a role to play in furthering the common cause. The only way for us to dissipate such worries is to build a contingent of ethnic cadres. This is a task which we have not yet satisfactorily carried out in our general schools.

In my previous visits to the midland and mountain provinces, I have already told the comrade local leaders to apply themselves to building general schools, to give enrollment priority to children of the ethnic minority groups, to apply adequate measures to insure their attendance, and to seek all means to persuade parents to send their children to schools, including Level I, Level II and Level III schools and colleges.

We must organize our universities and colleges in such a way as to make it convenient for children of the ethnic minority groups to attend. Adequate standards must be established and applied to them from enrollment to graduation. A university was recently opened by the government in Tay Nguyen. This is a commendable effort. I believe that a system of schools, ranging from general schools to colleges, must be established in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

The nationality problem is a problem of ethnic cadres. This does not mean that ethnic Vietnamese cadres have no responsibility in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. With regard to ethnic Vietnamese cadres, we must adopt measures and policies to encourage capable and trustworthy people to work in ethnic minority group areas, taking charge of work which the ethnic cadres are still unable to do themselves. For their part, ethnic cadres must gradually improve themselves to perform the chores which have so far been done by their ethnic Vietnamese compatriots.

The state and the Ministry of Culture and Information must work to support cultural work for the benefit of the ethnic minority groups and the training of ethnic cadres. They must give priority to the promotion of cultural work in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. However, localities, including all provinces and districts, must also apply themselves to managing the economic and cultural activities of the local people, including food supply, housing, clothing, travel, study and health care.



I avail myself of this opportunity to stress the role, functions and diversified activities of the districts throughout the country, particularly in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. We must mobilize the people to join us in our work. With the participation of the people, any task can be accomplished. We have great confidence in the strength of the people, their revolutionary struggle efforts, their intelligence and their creative power. For this reason, the localities must do what they can for themselves and should not wait for or rely on aid from higher echelons. They will accomplish nothing by spending time looking for help.

We must carry out the task of promoting ethnic, cultural and artistic development and training ethnic cadres by making use of the moral support and combined strength of the people of various nationalities, just as we once conducted the sacred war of resistance against the aggressors by developing this strength to the highest level.

Culture and cadres, these are the two main factors of the nationality problem.

Now I will deal with a current problem--agriculture--which is related to the cultural issue. We must satisfactorily carry out agricultural activities not only on land we are familiar with, but also on new land we have recently opened up. In many regions we must open virgin land to build new economic areas. Between now and 1980-1985, we must open enough virgin land to double the area we now have. This is an extremely important task. For thousands of years we have had only 5 million hectares of agricultural land, but now we must have 10 million hectares to feed our 50 million people and must most satisfactorily carry out agricultural activities. We must cultivate two or three crops per year and practice intensive cultivation in order to have high yields to feed the present population and the increased population in the years ahead.

In order to reduce the rate of population growth we must strictly apply birth control measures in the delta areas. In areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups, the problem is to overcome difficulties encountered in raising children. At present the infant mortality rate is high in many areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. Therefore, it is necessary to take effective medical measures to care for the health of infants and the people in general.

We must satisfactorily carry out farming and livestock-raising activities in order to improve the diet. This means that food must be sufficiently nutritious, must make up for the loss of energy spent in labor and must increase the people's vitality. Our diet at present is still inadequate in terms of composition and quality. I believe that in the areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups, if our people satisfactorily carry out farming and livestock-raising activities and make full use of all local capabilities, they can have a good diet. Here, we still have many potentials. If we know how to exploit these potentials, we can obtain good results from the old land as well as from the new land which has recently been opened.

We must combine cultural undertakings and the building of new economic areas. I must also stress that it is necessary to strictly enforce state law on the protection of forests and the ban on forest destruction. This is an extremely important problem for the immediate and long-term building tasks, and affects the environment of our entire country. Gradually, everyone will realize that the forests are an extremely important factor in the environment. Therefore, we must successfully combat forest destruction. In our country, the forested area is larger than the cultivated area. Therefore, we must know how to treasure the forests and combat forest destruction. We must know how to protect the forests and carry out afforestation on bare hills.



If we succeed in accomplishing this, we will not only succeed in protecting and maintaining the existing forest area but also in expanding it. The profit derived from forests is very great. They provide us with lumber and various types of trees and animals. Our fathers and forefathers were very wise when they said that the forests are good.

Our country has gold forests and silver seas, and for a country with an area as small as ours, this is extremely precious capital. No country in the world can have as many types of resources as our country has. The life of a nation needs agricultural land, forests and seas. If we succeed in building a material and spiritual life suitable to locality, the economic and cultural interaction will bring about a beautiful, rich life. If we succeed in building a good spiritual life and a good material life, in securing a good diet and good houses, in organizing good cultural activities, and in satisfactorily protecting the health of the people in the mountain areas, it will be better to live there than in other areas, for medical researchers have concluded that those who live in mountain areas live longer.

Another important point is that we must gradually do away with the extremely backward practice of nomadic farming and the nomadic way of life, which is a noncultural phenomenon. In cultural work, comrades, you must satisfactorily carry out propaganda to promote agricultural production, forest preservation, the elimination of nomadic farming and nomadic life, and the systematic adoption of settled farming and a sedentary way of life. Only in this way will the various nationalities be able to enjoy a good material and cultural life. Thus, our cultural workers must satisfactorily coordinate all the activities of their sector with these tasks.

Finally I am going to talk about the significance of the conference on cultural and information work in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. This conference marks a good development of the national culture, especially the culture of the ethnic minority groups. Thus, it is of historic significance. I believe that this conference will bring about good results with regard to the fulfillment of the two tasks I mentioned above, which are: 1. To maintain and develop the fine culture of the various nationalities; and 2. To train a contingent of ethnic minority cadres to carry out the sector's activities. Along with these two tasks, we must engage in agricultural production, preserve the forests, promote settled farming and settled life, and so forth.

My advice is that we should not be greedy. Plans must be worked out to determine what must be done first. Targets set for the struggle must be realistic. The main objectives planned for the coming years must be within our capabilities. Everyone must join in the struggle. The district must be considered as an important level in our entire undertaking, for it is a unit for managing all economic, political, cultural and national defense activities.

It is of the utmost importance that we mobilize the people's strength and creative labor. If we are unable to mobilize the people's creative labor, we will not achieve anything. Even if the state provides us with money, rice and a cultural house, this house would stand idle. If we can encourage the people to vigorously conduct cultural activities and to form art troupes, we will have rich cultural activities even without a nice cultural house. It is important that we mobilize the people's creativity to produce plenty of cultural products; and once a lot of cultural products have been turned out, the people will feel the need to have a house worthy of their cultural activities. In this way, a house will be built in an architectural form suitable to their talents and tradition.

Comrades, I hope that you will strive to make the targets set forth at this conference become realities in 1978 and in the following years. The movement for a new culture in areas inhabited by ethnic minority people will develop satisfactorily and worthily.

You should commit yourselves to emulate one another and emulate other areas. During the course of work, the various areas and nationalities must support one another. Only in this way will we be able to make both rapid and even progress and make valuable contributions to our cause.

We are now building socialism and shaping a new life. We must pay attention to both its aspects--material life and cultural life. This is an undertaking involving human ethics, human virtues and the relationship between men in family, school, organs and society.

Comrades, as you all know, the ideological and cultural revolution is one of the three revolutions, but it will gradually have an (?overwhelming) effect. Right now we must strive to have a good material life but at the same time, everyone must realize that the cultural and spiritual life is an indispensable requirement of social life.

We will have a good, happy and civilized life. In the coming years, though our economy is still developing slowly and our material life is still poor, we will record fine achievements in our cultural life, and this will be our major contribution to the world peoples' revolutionary cause.

#### CHU HUY MAN ADDRESSES ALL-ARMY TRADE UNION CONGRESS

BK040027Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK

[Speech delivered by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and chief of the VPA Central Political Department, at the 21 April Hanoi All-Army Trade Union Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: On the occasion of the All-Army Trade Union Congress and on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I extend my warmest greetings to all the comrade delegates representing various production units in the armed forces and, through you, the solicitous regards and heartfelt sentiments of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense to all of the national defense office and manual workers and scientific and technical cadres now working creatively at various enterprises and research institutes to produce necessary goods to meet the armed forces' combat and construction requirements.

I warmly welcome and sincerely thank the delegates from the VGFTU, from the trade unions of various central-level sectors, and from the various agencies and units for attending the congress and for bringing with them the profound class love, the militant comradeship and the great encouragement of the entire Vietnamese working class and of the armed forces officers and men for the contingent of national defense office and manual workers.

This Fourth All-Army Trade Union Congress is a major political activity of all office and manual workers in our country aimed at the continued study and implementation of the resolution of the fourth party congress and the VCP Central Committee as well as of the 1976-80 Second State 5-Year Plan.

In order to actively participate in this political activity, the national defense office and manual workers have whipped up a "determined to win" emulation movement to score achievements to greet this All-Army Trade Union Congress and the coming nationwide VGFTU congress. The Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense appreciate their initial achievements and hope that all of the national defense production units will fulfill and overfulfill their 1978 production plans.

Dear comrades, Since the protracted war for national independence and freedom and for socialism, our party has been paying great attention to the question of political and moral strengths while concentrating on increasing the material and technical bases and on modernizing the equipment of our armed forces so that they can, together with the people, defeat the enemy.

However, in the face of a still not yet developed economy, the question of meeting materiel requirements for the armed forces is a most difficult problem. Armed with a correct, creative, independent and sovereign revolutionary line, our party has decided to achieve self-reliance by endeavoring to produce as many staple items as possible and using captured enemy guns to equip troops while seeking assistance from fraternal countries.

Fully aware of the above-mentioned correct line, led by the party and President Ho, right from the early stage a number of patriotic workers with outmoded equipment strove to produce various types of rudimentary weapons in order to meet the armed forces' combat requirements. During the anti-French resistance, many military engineering works were set up on various battlefields. The national defense office and manual workers, together with a number of scientific and technical cadres, overcame numerous difficulties, hardships, and deprivations in repairing captured enemy weapons while strenuously producing and providing a significant quantity of weapons, clothing and medical supplies for the armed forces so that they could continue their combat missions.

After the complete liberation of the north, the party advocated expanding and setting up more production establishments, giving basic and additional training to the contingents of national defense workers and scientific and technical cadres, and strengthening material and technical bases in the cause of defending the north and liberating the south. During that period, there was an increase in the number of national defense enterprises and a great improvement in the professional skills of the contingents of national defense office and manual workers and scientific and technical cadres. This effectively contributed to meeting the armed forces' equipment needs and those relevant to building the material and technical bases of socialism in the north.

Our people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance required larger and more modern material and technical supplies. National defense workers and scientific and technical cadres, both on the frontline and in the rear, belonging to various military services and combat branches held fast to their positions and to combat requirements, thus well servicing the armed forces while the latter were fighting the enemy.

Upholding their heroic reputation of being able to overcome all difficulties, hardships and rigors of war, they carried out their production activities while engaging in combat missions; continued their daily work while undergoing professional training to improve their scientific and technical knowledge; and developed many valuable innovations and constantly modernized their equipment, thus contributing to enhancing the armed forces' combat effectiveness.

With their sweat, blood, bones and brains, the contingents of national defense workers and scientific and technical cadres, together with the entire population and the armed forces, triumphed over the U.S. imperialists' modern technology and greatly contributed to winning the great 1975 spring victory.

The Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense heartily praised their great contributions to the cause of liberating and defending the country. We are very proud of the fact that many of the heroic individuals and units of the armed forces are from the national defense production sector.

Since the complete liberation of the south, in coordination with the armed forces, the national defense workers have made significant contributions to taking over, restoring and maintaining various enemy military production establishments, and have helped develop the efficiency of these establishments in the armed forces' combat-readiness training and economic construction efforts.

We are very pleased to note that since the great victory of the revolution, the national defense industry has steadily developed and the contingents of national defense workers and scientific and technical cadres have constantly increased both quantitatively and qualitatively and have been closely linked with the people's armed forces and with the heroic Vietnamese working class.

These achievements and this progress stem from the party's correct, creative, independent and sovereign line. Imbued with the party's teachings, the national defense workers have constantly developed the fine nature of the working class, have linked the nation's indomitable tradition with the armed forces' "determined to fight and win" reputation, and have made extraordinary efforts to proceed from nothing to something, from small to big and from rudimentary to modern in building the material and technical bases for national defense and for the armed forces.

The above achievements testify to the ever-increasing efficiency of trade union activities among various national defense enterprises, and are a result of the close collaboration and the wholehearted assistance given by various scientific research agencies and other state enterprises, as well as by the party echelons, administrations and people of various localities to military research and national defense production organizations.

Dear comrades: The resolution of the fourth national party congress points out: With the complete victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage--the stage of the entire country becoming independent and unified, fulfilling the single strategic task of carrying out the socialist revolution, and rapidly, vigorously and steadily advancing to socialism.

Now that national independence has been restored, the fatherland and socialism must be one. National construction must go hand in hand with national defense. Along with building the country in every aspect, we must strive to strengthen our all-people national defense and build a powerful people's armed forces and national defense industry in order to insure that the country is ready to defeat all enemy aggressions. The party congress resolution also stresses: As long as imperialism remains in the world, we must pay attention to modernizing the national defense forces and strengthening our country's defense capabilities.

Our country's more than 4,000-year history shows that national construction and national defense constitute a matter of life and death for our people. Today we can also say that building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in accordance with the party's correct, creative, independent and sovereign line and with unyielding and heroic determination and a spirit of self-reliance are our nation's laws of life and death and of constant growth in this generation, as well as in future ones.

To build a modern national defense and a modern people's armed forces, we must have modern material and technical bases. This can be achieved only by stepping up socialist industrialization, building the material and technical bases of socialism and advancing our national economy from small-scale to large-scale socialist production. It is necessary to build a prosperous and strong socialist economy on the bases of economic strength, the correct combination of the economy and national defense, and increased national defense strength.



These are the general missions of our entire party, army and people, especially of our national defense workers and troops. On this front, we must play a core role, be in the forefront and act as a strike force in creative production. In order to satisfactorily fulfill these heavy duties, it is necessary to create profound and vigorous changes in ideological awareness, political responsibility and revolutionary activity among national defense office and manual workers; in trade union activities, and in the leadership of various party echelons in the armed forces.

National defense office and manual workers and scientific and technical cadres are collective masters who are responsible for a large part of the assets of the armed forces and the national defense sector, and who play a very important role in carrying out the above-mentioned missions. Therefore, they must be fully aware of the guidelines and tasks of the revolution, the military strategy of the party and the two political tasks of the armed forces. They must develop their determination and capabilities to exercise their collective mastery over socialism and assigned assets and means, satisfactorily maintain and operate their machines and equipment, exercise control over the drafting and implementation of production plans, and work conscientiously and enthusiastically.

They must also strive to work while studying; surge forward to master science and technology; improve professional skills; and acquire advanced scientific and technological knowledge and good experiences in the production organization of the Vietnamese working class and of people the world over, and successfully introduce this knowledge and experience into national defense production.

Working in an organized, disciplined and creative manner according to technical standards and with high output is a manifestation of revolutionary offensive thinking and scientific precision. This is a problem of communist ethics and a very important requirement in regard to national defense production. It is necessary to correctly carry out set production programs and labor norms, to effectively use work time, to improve managerial work, to increase machinery and equipment capacity to the highest possible degree, and to insure high productivity and good-quality products.

Attention must be paid to improving technology, rationalizing production and improving production organization and labor organization--all of which are important factors for increasing labor productivity. It is necessary to actively carry out creative research in order to score labor achievements consistent with the characteristics and needs of the Vietnamese armed forces, the Vietnamese all-people national defense and the Vietnamese terrain, weather conditions, combat tactics and people.

It is necessary to strengthen socialist unity and cooperation in productive labor and scientific and technical research on the basis of the class friendship, comradeship and love among comrades-in-arms, and to achieve unity and cooperation among individuals and organizations and between the enterprises of different units in order to join in fulfilling set tasks and overfulfilling plan norms. It is necessary to achieve unity and cooperation with scientific and technical organizations and other production enterprises and establishments under state management with the aim of strengthening mutual assistance and ever more effectively serving national defense and the people's livelihood.

It is necessary to strictly respect the local party committee echelons, administration and people. Increasing vigilance and securing national defense secrets is the political responsibility of each individual for the interests of the nation and class. This is the discipline of the party, the state and army; it must be strictly enforced by everyone.



Trade union work among the national defense workers at present also requires changes. It is necessary to see to it that the trade unions fulfill their responsibilities and concentrate their efforts on the present key problems; to ever more carefully check on the ideological and organizational work among the national defense workers; and to make the trade unions truly become socialist schools, exercise the masses' right of collective ownership and carry out the three revolutions in a way suitable to the characteristics of national defense production establishments.

It is necessary to strengthen education on the party's line and the army's tasks; to uphold class awareness, socialist awareness, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism; to uphold one's responsibility as regards national defense and building; to strengthen the attachment of all brothers and sisters to the armed forces; to love one's profession; to work with confidence; and to motivate everyone to uphold his sense and capacity of collective ownership, to adopt a new correct attitude toward the laboring people, to actively participate in the management of enterprises and in production management and to adopt a large-industry workstyle and a military lifestyle in order to build national defense cadres and workers into new socialist men.

It is necessary to carefully consolidate and build trade union locals, especially in production enterprises and establishments with a great number of workers, and to attract the majority of the people into trade unions.

In their activities, trade unions must adhere to the political tasks of the army, various units and each production unit and must engage even more deeply in the economic and technical fields with a view to enhancing their effects on the building of national defense and the armed forces.

Trade unions must be directly responsible for organizing all seething revolutionary movements among the masses and for mobilizing national defense workers to emulate in productive labor, in developing initiatives to improve technical work with high productivity and good quality, in practicing thrift and in fulfilling and overfulfilling assigned production plans.

Trade unions must regularly take care of the material and spiritual lives of national defense workers, and must supervise, control and contribute to the implementation of the state and army procedures and policies toward national defense cadres and workers. It is necessary to further strengthen the leadership of party committee echelons of various general departments, military regions, army corps and armed services and branches over all national defense production tasks and over the management of various units' material and technical bases. At the same time, adequate attention must be paid to the contingent of national defense workers, to scientific and technical cadres and to trade union tasks.

Party committees and political organs at all echelons must emphasize the political and ideological tasks concerning national defense workers and closely lead all the activities of trade unions and link them to the political tasks of the army and various units in order to develop the colossal strength and potentials of these national defense workers for building the armed forces and for national defense and construction.

Dear comrades: The building of material and technical bases for a modern national defense and for the people's regular and modern army constitutes an extremely great undertaking. It will certainly develop along with the country's advance and the successes of socialist construction under our party's clear-sighted leadership.

The Central Military Party Committee and the National Defense Ministry are convinced that with the traditionally ardent patriotism of the nation, our party's traditional and glorious militancy, the fine revolutionary qualities and the extremely courageous traditions of our working class, and the traditional determination to fight and win of our people's armed forces, all national defense cadres and workers will certainly fulfill their tasks and contribute to building a modern, independent and sovereign national defense for our people.

With such firm conviction and on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the National Defense Ministry, I wish the All-Army Trade Union Congress delegates glorious successes. Good health to all the delegates and comrades.

#### NGUYEN VAN LINH INSPECTS YOUTH ART SHOW 29 APRIL

BK031229Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Last night Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, visited an exhibition of sculpture and painting by teenagers who took part in a contest on the theme: "Teenagers know how to create paintings depicting the October Revolution and great Lenin's homeland." The exhibition was organized at the exhibition hall at 16 Ngo Quyen Street, Hanoi.

The more than 140 paintings, sculptures and [words indistinct] created by more than 100 teenagers in provinces and cities throughout the country which were displayed at the exhibition hall demonstrate the Vietnamese teenagers' boundless gratitude, respect and love for the October Revolution, great Uncle Lenin and great Uncle Ho.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh carefully examined the beautiful paintings and sculptures and praised the Vietnamese teenagers for their uniquely creative and rich imaginations and for their warm and sincere feelings for the October Revolution, great Uncle Lenin and great Uncle Ho. He urged the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Vietnam Fine Arts Association to pay attention to improving the teenagers' talents and to create conditions for them to study and create art works so that they may become good and talented painters of the fatherland.

#### ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE

BK281412Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Editorial: "Strictly Enforce Discipline in All Places at All Times"]

[Text] Strict discipline always results from intense education and close control. In the course of the movement "To forge discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system" good progress is being made by many units in the field of discipline. This includes progress in the enforcement of discipline. Violations of discipline outside barracks, on the streets, in public places... have decreased markedly. The current situation reveals that beside the good phenomena, a number of units have satisfactorily controlled their personnel in the barracks and during working hours, but still display many shortcomings in controlling the troops, especially those on independent missions, during off-duty hours and while they are outside the barracks on leave or during their days off. A number of cases of violations of discipline have been committed by soldiers on independent missions, vehicles which are not part of a convoy, independent elements which operate far from their units and with the absence of cadres....

The Central Military Party Committee's directive "on forging discipline and strengthening the socialist legal system" points out: "We must constantly and strictly control the troops in all respects under all circumstances...and not allow the troops to carry out any activities without organization and command."

It is the responsibility of leading cadres to control the troops in all places at all times. Experience gained by units noted for their strict enforcement of discipline shows us the following: First of all, the cadres in charge must regularly and persistently use all forms of education to instill in cadres and combatants a sense of voluntarily and strictly observing discipline in all places at all times. It is necessary to promptly commend cadres and combatants who display a high sense of self-imposed discipline and to criticize those who violate discipline while the cadres in charge are not present or while they are away from their units. Only through deep and persistent education can we make all cadres and combatants voluntarily and strictly observe discipline in all places at all times.

Nevertheless, good education must be accompanied by satisfactory organization and control. Experience in various units indicates the following: Special attention must be given to controlling elements of soldiers and vehicles on independent missions. It is necessary to appoint leaders with clear-cut, specific tasks to take charge of elements on independent missions. Leading cadres must also know well the areas, road sections and the times where a lack of safety or violations of discipline may easily happen...so as to remind and guide cadres and combatants and to devise measures to cope with such incidents. The assignment of cadres and combatants to independent missions is a task requiring utmost care and consideration. Unit leaders must be fully aware of the strong and weak points in ideology, behavior, character and personal circumstances of each subordinate cadre and combatant. They must select personnel for independent missions or for elements operating far from their units on this basis in such a way that they can help one another observe discipline and prevent possible violations of discipline.

Experience in many units of I Corps has provided us with a good lesson in controlling troops while they are in contact with the people. In these units, leading cadres at all echelons have never slackened control over their personnel when they join the people in watching art performances or movies, in physical education and sports activities, and so forth. At the site for cultural activities, duty cadres are posted to show unit personnel to their places. Leading cadres are shown to their predetermined seats and anyone who enters or leaves his place must report to the duty cadres. Upon leaving the location, all the units are guided in an organized manner by the duty cadres. Thanks to such close organization and control, safety and order are insured and no violations of discipline have taken place during cultural shows attended by both the unit personnel and the people.

Enforcing and maintaining discipline is also a common duty of all cadres and combatants. Therefore, leading cadres must carry out mass education and motivation and enlist the assistance of mass organizations such as youth union chapters, military councils and three-man cells...in encouraging unit personnel to control, supervise and educate one another and in promptly criticizing and preventing violations of discipline.

The movement "to forge discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system" is bringing about initial results. We are resolved to satisfactorily carry out education work while satisfactorily enforcing discipline so as to contribute to qualitatively developing the movement for discipline and making it truly a broad mass movement.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO BEGIN VISIT 13 MAY

BK031453Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Papua New Guinean Foreign Minister Ebia Olewale will make a 1-week official visit to Indonesia beginning 13 May. Preparations for his upcoming visit were discussed at the Foreign Affairs Department today.

Foreign Minister Olewale's visit to Indonesia is to further strengthen and promote relations and cooperation between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

## REPLY ON RECALL OF ENVOY FROM PORT MORESBY CONSIDERED

BK031755Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 May (AFP)--The Indonesian Foreign Ministry said today it was still formulating a response to the Papua New Guinea Government request for the recall of an Indonesian diplomat from Port Moresby.

A ministry spokesman said he did not know when the official letter would be sent to the PNG Government, but stressed that it would be phrased in such a way so as not to harm the existing good relationship between the two governments.

The Port Moresby government has reportedly angered at comments made by Indonesian Embassy Information Secretary Yusubeth Siregar, who said that if the West Irian rebel issue would ever lead to Indonesia invading Papua-New Guinea then it would not wait until Papua New Guinea was stronger.

## JAPAN'S TRADE MINISTER KOMOTO REAFFIRMS FUKUDA DOCTRINE

BK031009Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0710 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 May (ANTARA)--Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto Tuesday reaffirmed the importance of the Fukuda doctrine as a basis for fruitful cooperation between Japan and other countries, including Indonesia. The doctrine, as enunciated some time ago by Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, stresses the principle of basing cooperation on mutual trust and understanding, heart-to-heart openness, and removal of suspicions. The Japanese minister made a statement to that effect when he visited Pt. National Gobel, a Japanese-Indonesian joint venture, on the road to Bogor here.

Komoto said that both President Suharto and Prime Minister Fukuda had pledged the two governments to carry into effect mutually beneficial cooperation.

Pt. National Gobel President-Director Drs. Th. M. Gobel, who is also chairman of the Indonesian-Japanese businessmen association, said that his company had been cultivating this Japanese-Indonesian cooperation on the level of employees since 1970. He requested the Japanese minister to ask Japanese businessmen operating in Indonesia to follow the same principle.

Disclosing that there are now 150 Indonesian-Japanese joint ventures in the country, he said that these enterprises operating in diverse sectors of the economy have been giving employment to 60,000 Indonesians, as well as turned out products in great demand among the community.

Referring to his own company, he said it now employed 2,500 people producing a wide range of electronic goods from colour television sets, refrigerators, cooling fans, radio tape recorders, to dry batteries and components.

After his visit to the National Gobel plant, T. Komoto held a meeting with Japanese businessmen before flying to Singapore in the afternoon. While in Indonesia, he had called on President Suharto, held talks with a number of ministers on the Asahan hydro-electric project, the liquid natural gas project in East Kalimantan, the projected central oil station on Lombok Strait, and improvement of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: NO COMMENT ON RECOGNITION OF AFGAN REGIME

BK031001Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 May (ANTARA)--The Department of Foreign Affairs refused to say anything to the press about a request from the new regime in Afghanistan to Indonesia for recognition.

Information Director Drs Moh Hatta said there has been no such report from the Indonesian Embassy in Kabul. Reports from the Afgan capital said that the new regime has summoned all the foreign diplomatic missions there and conveyed to them a request for recognition by their respective governments. Foreign Office sources said Indonesia has no problems in recognising the new regime, as the government is only concerned with facts.

SUDOMO: GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS NOT REVENGE

BK031501Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Excerpts] Commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command Admiral Sudomo said the government's judicial action against a number of students who are now being detained is not out of revenge, but is a matter of upholding the law. He stated this before attending the economic stabilization board meeting today.

Speaking about the problem of normalization of campus life, Admiral Sudomo expressed his confidence that efforts toward this end, which had been entrusted to the minister of education and culture, will proceed accordingly.

#### 129 Students Detained

BK031500Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and Commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command Admiral Sudomo said before the start of the economic stabilization board meeting at the Binagraha building today that a total of 129 students are now being detained: 98 in Java, and 31 outside Java. He said the cases of 19 students have been forwarded to the attorney general.

Admiral Sudomo said that less than 50 students will be brought to trial soon, while some 63 others are from outside the campuses. Sudomo said the basic problem is that any act carried out in violation of the law will be dealt with according to the law. Speaking about society's control and criticism of the government, Sudomo said it is permissible provided society is not motivated by outside factors.

Replying to question posed by newsmen on the detention of Mahbub Djunaidi, Bung Tomo and Ismail Suny, Sudomo admitted their detention was connected with student activities, because prior to their detention they gave speeches and lectures of an inflammatory nature. According to Sudomo, these instigators could face heavy penalties, according to the law.

Meanwhile, Sjafrudin Prawiranegara, who was detained by the Greater Jakarta district special executive officer, was released yesterday.



## 49 Released in West Java

BK030949Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0718 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Bandung, 3 May (ANTARA)--The Team for Maintaining Order in West Java (Teperda) up to the end of April has released 47 students who had been held under detention in connection with the students unrest before the general session of congress last March, Lt Colonel Drs. Abdul Salam Dasuki, public relations officer of the Special Order and Security Command, West Java, announced last Monday.

He said so far three groups of students were released by the security authorities. The first group released totalled 20 students. The students were set free on 25 April. The second group, released on 27 April totalled 10 students followed by another group of 17 students on the same day, Lt Col. Dasuki added. He said the 47 were released because interrogation about their cases were considered closed. But, he said, the students could be summoned again any time Teperda considered it necessary.

DEFENSE MINISTER: FEW FRETELIN REMAIN IN EAST TIMOR

BK031751Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1010 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 May (AFP)--Defence Minister Gen Mohammad Jusuf said here today that there were only "a small number" of Fretilin guerrillas left in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and that "great progress" has been made in stepping up the prosperity of the people.

The defence minister made this statement to the press after reporting to President Suharto about his weekend trip to East Timor. Gen. Jusuf visited several areas in the northern and southern coasts of East Timor and also went to Dili, Baucau, Aileu, Zumalai, Atabai and Bazartete.

Gen Jusuf said the security situation in the former colony is good and that the military is helping the people to increase food production. The food problem is urgent and pressing especially after the return of 100,000 refugees from the jungles and mountains of East Timor, Gen. Jusuf said.

A self-proclaimed spokesman for the "Democratic Republic of East Timor", Mr Ramos Horta, said last Friday in Paris that "15,000 soldiers and 20,000 militia" are controlling two-thirds of East Timor. Mr Horta admitted that the situation of the guerrillas was "very difficult, but not yet desperate."

SECURITY COMMAND CHIEF APPOINTED TO PARLIAMENT

BK031525Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] General Darjatmo, chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command, has been appointed a member of parliament in accordance with presidential decision No 77 of 1978. He replaces Air Force Maj Abdul Gafur, currently junior minister for youths affairs, as a member of parliament from the armed forces faction.

LATE REPORT: PARLIAMENTARIANS SEE MONDALE VISIT AS IMPORTANT

BK041053Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 4 May (AFP)--Leading Indonesian parliamentarians attach great importance to the visit here of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale beginning tomorrow night and have stressed that a personal visit carries great weight and influence, even in this age of modern telecommunications system.

Chairman of the House Foreign Relations and Defence Committee Imron Rosjadi told newsmen today that Vice President Mondale, the first top-level American leader to visit this region since the end of the Vietnam war, would see for himself the multi-faceted development in Indonesia under the leadership of President Suharto.

Indonesia, Mr Rosjadi said, has a big economic potential and an important strategic position in this part of the world and naturally would get the full attention of the United States.

Chairman of the progovernment Golkar faction in the 460-seat parliament, Mr Sugiharto said the Mondale visit would eliminate misunderstandings in various fields including the problem of human rights, which originate from evaluations by "incompetent people."

Without naming the "incompetent people" he had in mind, Mr Sugiharto said with wrong conceptions on economic, trade and human rights problems out of the way, a closer and more beneficial relationship would develop between the two countries.

Mr Sudraji of the finance, trade and banking commission of Purzimamen reminded Mr Mondale that the majority of the 135 million Indonesian people still live under the poverty line set up by the World Bank. "It must then be understood that Indonesia belongs to the countries that need more soft loans, something that the United States can provide," Mr Sudraji said.

He also recalled that Indonesia continues to maintain a strong vigilance against the danger of communism after the abortive coup d'etat attempt of 1965.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET AID FOR WATERPOWER PROJECT--Soviet experts in Leningrad are drawing up plans for equipping a hydroelectric project on the Serayu River in Central Java with three 60,000-kilowatt turbines under a contract concluded with the state electricity corporation. The project includes the construction of a 95-meter high dam for a water reservoir. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK]

AID TO VIETNAM--Jakarta, 14 April (ANTARA)--Indonesia has contributed \$5,000, earmarked for assistance to Vietnam, to the United Nations Indochina Trust Fund. The fund was set up in April 1975 following an appeal by the secretary general for increased humanitarian assistance to help meet the essential needs of the people of Indochina. Last October, the General Assembly appealed to all states and to all international economic, financial and social institutions to increase and intensify their efforts and contributions on a bilateral or multilateral basis to help the Vietnamese people in the reconstruction of their country. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0801 GMT 15 Apr 78 BK]

AIRCRAFT TO SAUDI ARABIA--Jakarta, 15 April (ANTARA)--Saudi Arabia has placed an order for 40 Casa C-212 Aviocar aircraft from the Nurtanio aircraft plant in Bandung. The company's secretary, Tatang Endang, said a sales contract was now being made. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0741 GMT 15 Apr 78 BK]

CENTRAL SULAWESI TRANSMIGRATION--Some 100 retired armed forces personnel from East Java have been resettled at a transmigration center in Central Sulawesi Province. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## MALAYSIAN-THAI JOINT FORCE CLASHES WITH TERRORISTS

BK031439Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] A dispatch from Betong said a number of communist terrorists are believed to have been wounded in a clash with Malaysian and Thai troops in their joint border operation. The troops are pursuing the enemy, who managed to drag away their wounded under cover of darkness. A curfew is also imposed to facilitate troop movements in the area.

Security forces are hunting a group of about 200 terrorists of the main faction of the Communist Party of Malaya. The terrorists are trying to reestablish themselves in the area after being scattered in the four large-scale Malaysia-Thai military operations along the common border last year.

Thai army officers said the limited-scale operation being carried out to flush out the terrorists is progressing well. There has been another contact with the terrorists resulting in several enemy casualties. Two small camps were also found during the siege.

## VOMR EDITORIAL MARKS 48TH ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYAN CP

OW031057Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Editorial: "Fight Valiantly To Win Still Greater Victories"]

[Text] April 30th is the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Malayan Communist Party [CPM]. While greeting this brilliant day, we extend our greatest respect to all revolutionary comrades, patriots and people of all nationalities who are valiantly struggling for national liberation.

Since its founding the CPM, carrying forward our people's glorious tradition of fighting against the darkness of colonialism and holding high the revolutionary banner of opposition to imperialism and feudalism, has led the people of our country in carrying out an indomitable struggle and dealing telling blows to the colonial rule of the imperialists and their lackeys, thus performing indelible meritorious deeds on behalf of our people's independence and liberation.

For a long time the CPM has closely united with the great Chinese Communist Party and other genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, launched a principled struggle against modern revisionism by defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and done its duty for the victorious development of the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries.

Displaying the revolutionary heroism of the proletariat, the CPM has defied tyrannical rule and sacrifices, indomitably leading the people of our country in launching and maintaining a protracted revolutionary struggle. Of the 48 years of our party's struggle, nearly 34 of them have been dedicated to the national liberation struggle against Japan and the national liberation struggle against Britain, which is still victoriously continuing today. The protracted revolutionary armed struggle has tempered the party, educated the people and continued to enhance the new nationalist revolution. The CPM's revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and win, and its brilliant heroic deeds will forever be included in the annals of revolution of our country's people.

The CPM's revolutionary practices during the last 48 years show that it is worthy of being called the vanguard of Malaya's proletariat and the loyal representative and staunch defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities in Malaya, our country's proletariat and the CPM.

The development of a revolution has never been smooth; it is highly difficult and dangerous. The revolutionary course has never been broad and straight; it is highly tortuous. In its brilliant course, the CPM has experienced unaccountable tempestuous storms, triumphed over various adversities and grown sturdily in the course of the protracted, difficult and tortuous class struggle. In going through the rigid tests of the storm of class struggle it has accumulated rich experience, worked out a correct line, and opened a course for the people of our country on which they can advance victoriously. The CPM's 48-year history has eloquently proved that it cannot be eliminated by any reactionary force and cannot be crushed by any powerful enemy.

Since the very first day of the CPM's founding, the imperialists and their lackies have been painstakingly trying to annihilate this central force leading our country's revolutionary cause. They have resorted to all sorts of intrigues and conspiracies and employed the foulest tricks, including brutal repression, subversion and sabotage, ideological corrosion, rumor and slander. But all this has been of no avail. Our party's 48-year history indisputably proves that although we have been discouraged along the way, the red revolutionary banner has continued to fly. The CPM is unconquerable because it is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, a party with revolutionary discipline, a party that is self-critical and a party that maintains close ties with the masses.

Guided by the correct line of the CPM, remarkable success was achieved in our country's revolutionary armed struggle last year. The revolutionary mass movement continued to develop and the revolutionary situation was very good. Last year our army became even stronger in the course of the struggle and achieved still greater victories than in 1976. Not only did our army crush the enemy's large-scale military offensives against bastions in the border areas and numerous major offensives against the guerrilla regions in various states, frustrating enemy agents' interference and sabotage, but it also energetically carried out mass labor, further strengthened its rank and file and consolidated and expanded our bastions and guerrilla regions. The revolutionary armed struggle is continuing to develop in the vast areas of central and southern Malaya.

The workers' struggle was also forging ahead vigorously and continuously. The anti-repression and anti-exploitation struggle launched by the peasants against (?relocating) laboring people, by participants against the land reclamation programs and by fishermen against imperialism, the bureaucratic bourgeois and the landlord class, was energetically surging forward. Students and intellectuals at home and abroad continued to diligently launch various struggles. Antirelocation struggles launched by the poor people in cities and rural areas continued one after another. Medium and small businessmen courageously condemned the "new economic policy" that only serves the plundering activities of the foreign monopoly consortium and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie at home, and defended their basic rights and vital interests.

People of all nationalities indignantly condemned the reactionary regime's ruthless taxation, corruption and graft and other criminal activities. Their struggle for national equality and against national discrimination and suppression in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields was momentously developing. Just voices denouncing the reactionary regime's ruthless persecution of political prisoners, demanding their immediate, unconditional release, were reverberating in the air.

In accordance with the instructions of the North Kalimantan CP in north Kalimantan, the people's armed force repudiated the interference of the right capitulationist line, smashed the enemy's plot to annihilate the people's armed force and victoriously upheld and developed the revolutionary armed struggle; thereby immensely inspiring the people in north Kalimantan and effectively supporting the revolutionary struggle of our country's people.

Under the onslaught of the revolutionary army-men and people, the situation of the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques went from bad to worse during the past year. Their fascist rule became increasingly unpopular. There was internal bickering, rivalry and struggles for fame and wealth between them. The member parties of the so-called "National Front" were united only in appearance as each went its own way. The power struggles within the various member parties, particularly within the UMNO, were intensifying at all levels.

Financially and economically, the reactionary ruling cliques were deeply bogged down in a dilemma. Because of their solicitation of foreign capital and loans, they were deeply in debt and faced a potential crisis. Although this is already the third year of the Third Five-Year Plan ballyhooed by the Hussein clique, those magnificent promises are still empty words. Singapore's false prosperity is like the castle built of sand. It will not be able to withstand the attack of the capitalist world's economic crisis. Under the plundering policies of the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques, the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. Polarization is becoming increasingly obvious in cities and rural areas. Because of skyrocketing commodity prices, a decline in real income and continuous rising unemployment and semi-unemployment, the laboring people are becoming increasingly impoverished.

To extricate themselves from this dilemma the reactionary ruling cliques are strengthening their fascist state apparatus, stepping up their persecution and plundering of people of all strata and have gone wild in suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the people of our country and north Kalimantan. Their perverse deeds will certainly encounter even greater resistance from the people of our country and north Kalimantan.

The international situation has also been good. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the Chinese people under the wise leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and implementing the line of the 11th CCP National Congress. They have achieved brilliant victories in socialist revolution and construction. The victorious convocation of the first session of the Fifth NPC has greatly enhanced the great victory of shattering the gang of four and has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. All the Chinese people are uniting more closely around the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and have begun a new Long March to realize the magnificent goal of the four modernizations.

The anti-imperial, anticolonial and antihegemony struggle waged by the people of the Third World continued to develop vigorously, dealing even greater telling blows to imperialism and social-imperialism and their lackeys. The revolutionary armed struggle waged by the people of various Southeast Asian countries continued to achieve new victories.

Last year, the revolutionary army-men and people of our country won great victories, but the imperialists and their lackeys--the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques--are not willing to accept defeat and will continue to struggle. Therefore, great difficulties still lie ahead. Although the road is tortuous, our future is bright. Experience tells us that as long as we despise our enemy strategically, but take full account of him tactically, the difficulties can certainly be overcome.



At a time when the Malayan CP is marking its 48th anniversary, we must rally even closer around the party Central Committee headed by Chin Peng, carry forward the fine workstyle of maintaining close ties with the masses, carry forward the glorious tradition of fighting valiantly and work hard to fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward by the "26 April statement." In our bastions and guerrilla regions we must continue to mobilize the masses to develop and strengthen the people's armed force, implement the policy of "positive defense" and fight all forms of battles well in order to wipe out more enemies. In the enemy-controlled areas we must conscientiously sum up our experiences, resolutely implement the principle of having well-selected cadres working underground and gaining strength, use all sorts of measures to extensively organize the masses of all strata and, according to the principle "on just grounds, to one's advantage and with restraint," actively launch a mass struggle and deal even greater telling blows to the enemy.

All revolutionary comrades, patriotic personages and people of all nationalities, let us unite, fight courageously and win still greater victories! Long live the glorious Malayan Communist Party! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought!

#### FOREIGN MINISTER RITHAUDEEN ARRIVES IN KARACHI

For Karachi Overseas Service on the arrival of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and his talks with Pakistan officials, see the 4 May and subsequent issues, of the South Asia section of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

#### BRIEFS

**AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS**--The first Portuguese ambassador to Malaysia, Dr Joaquim Renato Correea Pinto Soares, presented his credentials to the deputy paramount ruler at the national palace on 19 April. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 April 78 BK] Senegal's First Ambassador to Malaysia, Dr Boubacar Diop, presented his credentials to the deputy supreme head of state at the national palace in Kuala Lumpur. The ambassador will be based in New Delhi. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK]

**NEW SARAWAK PAPER**--Kuching, Sarawak will have its first tabloid English language newspaper when the BORNEO POST begins publication on 24 April. The 12-page newspaper, to be based in Sibü, would have an initial circulation of 10,000 copies. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Apr 78 p 13 BK]

**RICE IMPORT PROGRAM**--The deputy minister of public enterprises, Datuk Haji Mustapha Jabbar, told the Senate on 18 April that Malaysia was buying 360,000 tons of rice from overseas to meet the shortfall in local rice production due to drought. They comprised 200,000 tons from the PRC, 150,000 tons from Thailand and 10,000 tons from the Philippines. Negotiations are underway for the purchase of rice from Burma. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK]

**AIRCRAFT PURCHASE**--According to Agriculture Minister Datuk Shariff Ahmad, the Home Affairs Ministry is to acquire four Norman Islander aircraft to patrol Malaysian waters and to keep a lookout for poaching fishermen. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Apr 78 BK]

MINISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES--The deputy paramount ruler has appointed Senator Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Nasir as the minister of public enterprises. The appointment will take effect from 22 April. The swearing-in ceremony before the deputy paramount ruler will be held at the national palace on 22 April. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK]

CHOLERA, TYPHOID CASES--Six more confirmed cases of cholera had been reported in Kelantan, bringing the total of the cases to 21. Two of the victims later died. The total number of carriers in the state stands at 24. The health authorities are setting up measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Meanwhile, an official of the Health Ministry said the number of typhoid cases in peninsular Malaysia has been going up over the past 3 years. In 1975 the total number of reported cases was 1,035. Last year it went up to 1,702, with 24 deaths. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK]

CENSUS ON SQUATTERS--Malaysian and Thai authorities will conduct a 2-week census on squatters living along the common border in the Padang Besar area from 15 May. The Perlis State government spokesman said the census will be carried out by a 10-member joint party. It would comprise senior officials from the Immigration Department and the police. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK]

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES--Six Vietnamese families composed of 51 people landed at (Pantai Irama), Kelantan State, on 22 April, bringing the total number of refugees arriving at this place in April to 147. The group is said to have left Ho Chi Minh City on 19 April. The refugees are given temporary shelter under police supervision. Ninety-six refugees who arrived earlier are being kept in a temporary refugee center at (Pangkalan Chepa) near Kota Bharu, the Kelantan State capital. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Apr 78 BK]

#### SINGAPORE

##### JAPAN HOPES TO INCREASE IMPORTS FROM SINGAPORE

BK031430Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Japan will send a buying mission to Singapore this month aimed at the overall expansion of trade. The visiting Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Mr Toshio Komoto, said this at a news conference this afternoon. He added that Japan hopes to increase imports from Singapore. He also said that an ASEAN trade and tourism center will be established in Tokyo soon and ASEAN countries are invited to participate.

On the Sumitomo petrochemical project, a joint venture between Singapore and Japan, Mr Komoto said it will be completed by the end of 1981 and will start operations in 1982.

Earlier Mr Komoto called on President Benjamin Sheares at the Istana [palace] and Mr Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana annex. He also held talks with the finance minister, Mr Hon Sui Sen, at the Finance Ministry this morning.

#### BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTRACT--The Telecommunications Authority of Singapore on 24 April concluded a 200 million dollar contract with Hitachi Limited of Japan for the supply of 400,000 lines of computer-controlled telephone system equipment. Telecom is initiating a plan to standardize and replace all telephone instruments with pushbutton telephones. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Apr 78 BK]

## MARCO, MONDALE HOLD TALKS 3 MAY, SIGN LOAN PACKAGE

OW031641Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] President Ferdinand Marcos and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale held formal discussions at the presidential palace in Manila Wednesday morning on issues of mutual interest. The 3-hour talks were held in an atmosphere described by Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo as cordial, frank and cooperative.

President Marcos and the American vice president met without aides for 1 hour and 20 minutes. They later joined their advisers for another 1 hour and 30 minutes of discussions. During the closed-door meeting with President Marcos, Mr Mondale presented a letter from U.S. President Carter addressed to the Philippine chief executive. The contents of the letter were not disclosed.

After the two leaders' meeting President Marcos said he was confident the discussions in the meeting between panels from both countries would clarify many economic and security issues confronting the two nations. It will be recalled that last week President Marcos directed top officials to prepare position papers on trade questions as well as on the on-going negotiations on American military bases in the Philippines.

After today's meeting at the presidential palace President Marcos and the American dignitary signed a package of loan agreements providing for American credit totaling almost \$19 million. The loans will be used to finance energy, road building, farming, cooperative and water-works projects. The package also included \$1.6 million in outright grants.

Vice President Mondale also spoke to newsmen after the ceremony. He said his discussions with President Marcos were candid and were carried out in good faith. The highest-ranking Carter administration official ever to visit the Philippines said the discussions reviewed in some detail the security, economic and political dimensions of Philippine-American relations. Vice President Mondale remarked that the two countries' ties in the security field are excellent. However, he said specific ways to improve defense cooperation were taken up in Wednesday's meeting.

Mr Mondale told newsmen he reaffirmed to President Marcos that the discussions were based on the recognition of Philippine sovereignty over the (two) largest American military bases in the Philippines. Mr Mondale added that considerable progress has been made in the two countries' negotiations on the bases issue.

## BRIEF

TRADE PACT WITH ROK--The Philippines and South Korea today signed a trade agreement to expand and promote trade of essential commodities between both nations. The agreement was signed in Manila by Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon and South Korean Ambassador to the Philippines Kang Yong-kyu. The agreement was negotiated during a visit to Seoul last year by a Philippine trade mission headed by Secretary Quiazon. The pact includes a list of goods to be traded by both nations and provides most-favored-nation treatment on customs duties and (tariffs). [Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW]

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